LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I – Questions and Answers)

VOLUME IV, 1954

(23rd Aug. – 24th Sept. 1954)

SEVENTH SESSION

1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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Date: 01.12.2014

LOK SABHA

Friday, 24th September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PILGRIMS

*1301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Pakistani pilgrims who came to India and Indian pilgrims who went to Pakistan from the 1st May, 1954 to the 31st August, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): 114 Pakistani pilgrims visited India and 106 Indian Pilgrims visited Pakistan during the period 1st May, 1954 to the 31st August, 1954.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any truth in the Pakistan propaganda that the Shrines of the Mussalmans are not being looked after properly?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have had some complaints that some of the shrines in Pakistan are not being properly looked after.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what Government are doing to see to it that those shrines in Pakistan are looked after properly.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: When the matter is brought to our notice, through our High Commissioner in Karachi we draw the attention of the Pakistan authorities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the entry of some of the Indian pilgrims who asked for permission to visit the Hindu and Sikh Shrines in Pakistan was not permitted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There were seven applications made. Four were permitted and three were not. In the case of two, they said it was because sufficient notice was not given. A period of three months notice has to be given to that Government. In one of these cases, the notice given was 2½ months and in the other, 2 months. In the third case, they refused permission—it was for a visit to Lahore—and they said it was the time of the Id festival and their hands were full.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government have received any complaint that Indian nationals who go to Pakistan are not treated with the same cordiality as is accorded to Pakistanis who come to visit shrines here?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I could not answer that.

Shri Amjad Ali: Has it come to the knowledge of Government that there are complaints regarding Muslim shrines in India not being properly looked after?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have no information.

HOMES REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

*1303. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Homes Reorganisation Committee, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decisions on these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The various recommendations of the Homes Reorganisation Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether gratuitous relief is to be continued in these Homes for a considerable period in future?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes. At the same time, I might say that although the Ministry has taken a decision, the Finance Ministry has not yet accepted the recommendations, so I do not think it right for me to give an answer to that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether fresh admissions in deserving cases would be permitted even in future?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, certainly, in very deserving cases.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the grant of compensation deprive the inmates of the Homes of the gratuitous relief that they are getting now?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The inmates of the Homes are given a choice of accepting the compensation money that is given to them or to forego the compensation and remain in the Homes.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know when a decision will be taken on the recommendations?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: At the moment, they are with the Finance Ministry.

INSPECTORATE FOR INDIAN MISSIONS

*1305. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials have been appointed by Government to inspect the Indian diplomatic missions abroad;

(b) the nature of work assigned to them;

(c) whether they have submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the nature of the report?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The work assigned to them is—

(i) to advise and guide Heads of Missions and other officers in the performance of their duties;

(ii) to make recommendations for fixing foreign allowance after studying the local conditions and local cost of living;

(iii) to examine buildings, recommend purchases and sales and large scale alterations of buildings and of furniture, recommend purchases of new cars and condemn old ones;

(iv) to look into the accounts of the Missions, obtain explanations for any substantial or irregular items which come to their notice and correct any misunderstanding of the financial rules; and

(v) to comment generally on all administrative matters and deal with cases of indiscipline and bring to light the unsuitability of officers for service abroad.

(c) No; they are at present on their first tour of inspection.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Gidwani: Who were the Members of the mission and were there

any special experts with them like auditors?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The two Joint inspectors appointed in the first instance are, Mr. Dayal, who was our Joint Secretary in the Ministry, and Mr. Mani, another Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The principal function of the inspectors is not to do any auditing work, but to generally advise the Ministry with regard to the running of the Missions abroad.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Ministry itself, as it is organised today, could not supervise this work, as an inspectorate consisting of some officials with previous large experience in our Embassies abroad had to be sent, incurring additional expenditure for inspecting places, to most of which they might have gone?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: From Delhi it is very difficult to look into details of these problems in far-flung Embassies like those for instance in Peking or Argentine. These two officers remain part of the Ministry, but their work is to tour round these various Embassies.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether from time to time reports made by the Auditor-General in regard to some of these points covered by the inspectors have been studied by the Government, and whether their implementation will be held up till the inspectors have reported?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The recommendations, of course, are closely studied from time to time and given effect to.

Shri T. N. Singh: What about the second part?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

TOBACCO

*1306. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 784 asked on the 8th March, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have now completed the consideration of the suggestions made by the tobacco trade; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 35]

Shri Dabhi: Is there any scope for Indian tobacco finding good markets in countries to which it is not being exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is rather difficult to say. We can only have markets in countries to which it is being exported. So I am afraid I won't be able to give an answer about that.

Shri Dabhi: Which are the suggestions which it has not been possible for Government to accept?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are quite a number of suggestions—seven. For instance, one suggestion is that Government should form a corporation for this purpose. Government could, obviously, not accept this suggestion. Another suggestion is that Government should acquire all stocks of low-grade tobacco. Obviously, Government cannot accept a suggestion of this nature. So quite a number of suggestions are really not acceptable. But what we have really done—the main thing—is to send out a delegation to the Far East. The delegation has been successful in relieving the stock position to a considerable extent. Besides, Government have also put pressure on the local buyers, particularly the Imperial Tobacco Company, to purchase certain quantities. Now, I understand that

some buyers from East Europe are in the market and possibly—though I won't say it with certainty—the position of stocks generally in India might ease in the near future.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from a notification issued by the Commerce Ministry on the 22nd July, 1954, that there is very good scope for the export of Indian tobacco in some of the countries but, as there are payment difficulties in such countries, they would like to send more of their goods for import into India; and, I also find that the question of giving *ad hoc* licences on the basis of export of tobacco will be considered on merits. May I know what is the total value of such *ad hoc* licences given in the July-December licensing period for the exchange of tobacco?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Shri Kelappan: Was there a proposal to appoint Sales Officers in Hamburg and Hong Kong and have they been appointed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The proposal was to appoint three people for propaganda, one in the East and two in the West. I won't be able to say precisely how many have been appointed, but, I think, two have been appointed. I am not sure whether the third one has taken charge.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

*1207. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the establishment of the Federation of the territories of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, there has been any deterioration regarding disabilities from which non-Europeans, including Indians suffered before; and

(b) whether any fresh disabilities have been imposed particularly with regard to immigration into the Federation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) As far as the Government are aware, there has been no great deterioration after the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in regard to the disabilities from which non-Europeans, including Indians, suffered prior to the establishment of the Federation.

(b) Soon after the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, steps were taken by the Federal Government to restrict Asian immigration. An immigration Bill has now been passed by the Federal Parliament. Although no specific reference about Asian immigration has been made in the Bill, the Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, while replying to the debate on the second reading of the Bill, stated that the policy of the Federal Government was not to permit further Indians or Asian immigration with certain exceptions such as teachers, ministers of religion and wives of persons already settled in the country.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, in view of the fact that the Government of India have been stressing on this point of the facilities given to Indians who go there, whether there is any specific provision in the Bill, and, if so, what is that provision that is going to adversely affect the immigration of Indians from India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Under the Bill, as passed by the Federal Parliament, wide powers have been given to the Minister for Internal Affairs to restrict immigration, and, in view of the expressed views of that Government, through Mr. Greenfield, that it is their intention to restrict Indian and Asiatic immigration, we fear these restrictions will actually be very rigid.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether in the enactment that has been passed there are any provisions which will just exempt some categories of persons going from India to that country?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, I am afraid I have not got with me the details of the Bill, but, as far as we can see, excepting the wives of the settlers already settled there, only

people connected with the teaching profession and religious orders would normally be admitted.

HANDICRAFTS (PUBLICITY ABROAD)

*1308. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the extent to which the expenditure incurred on propaganda and publicity of Indian handicrafts has given a fillip to the sale and popularisation of the handicrafts?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): It is not possible to indicate a precise appreciation of the sale of handicrafts, but indications are that the sales of these goods within the country and exports thereof to foreign destinations have substantially improved.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the hon. Minister has in his possession the figures showing the sale abroad of handicrafts during the last three years?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, so far as information is available on the principal handicrafts of export, in 1951-52, we exported goods to the tune of Rs. 14,69,04,000; in 1952-53, Rs. 10,82,17,000; in 1953-54 it is Rs. 13,07,53,000. But, it is approximate.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what specific facilities the Government provide for the foreign buyers who want to buy handicrafts from India?

Shri Karmarkar: They are free to buy any kind of handicrafts at suitable prices which they find.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What specific facilities have been provided by Government?

Shri Karmarkar: If they want to come here they can come here; if they want to buy they can buy.

EMPLOYEES OF FOREIGN FIRMS

*1309. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the last date fixed by Government for supply of information regarding employment of Indians and non-Indians by industrial and commercial concerns in the country; and

(b) whether all the firms have submitted their returns?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 15th April, 1954.

(b) A cross-check of the returns is being made and it is too early to say how many firms have not sent in their returns.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know when was the order issued for the first time calling for the information?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe sometime in January this year.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know whether all the European firms have supplied the information and, if so, what is the percentage of Indian employees therein?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do propose, as early as possible, to issue a statement in regard to the position. But, in regard to this particular question put by the hon. Member, we do have a list of firms which have not supplied the returns. But, we find they are rather un-important names and we have to find out their existence; so a cross-check is being made.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the number of firms which were circularised to supply returns and the number which has failed, so far, to submit the returns and whether only foreign firms were circularised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The circular was a general one. It was not sent to individual firms.

JEEPS

*1310. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the manufacture of jeeps in this country;

(b) if so, what is the name of the company which has undertaken to manufacture jeeps;

(c) whether any foreign capital has been invested in it; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.

(c) and (d). The scheme envisages the investment of foreign capital to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is the total capital?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could not say what the capital would be. But, at the present moment, the arrangement really is that so much of foreign capital be allowed. The precise capital position has not yet been decided.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know which is the foreign concern that proposes to invest the capital in this venture?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The manufacturers of jeeps in the United States of America are the Willys Overland Corporation.

Shri Karni Singji: Are the jeeps produced by Mahindra & Mahindra of the same quality as the jeeps that used to come here during the war period?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The jeeps that are assembled by them are as good as any that have come into the country but they have not yet started producing.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Messrs. Mahindra & Mahindra have submitted a scheme under which complete, cent. per cent., jeeps will be made in India, and, if so, what is the date given in that scheme when we will be having cent. per cent. Indian-made jeeps?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no scheme which provides for the production of cent. per cent. Indian jeeps. The scheme envisages that in a period of three to four years, 69 to 70 per cent. will be made in India.

PENICILLIN PROJECT

*1312. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two committees have been set up to examine the various aspects of the Penicillin Project; and

(b) if so, what are the precise functions of these committees?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the two committees are as follows:—

1. *Expert Committee of Scientists.*—

To examine the technical side of the Penicillin Project from the production as well as the research aspects and to advise the Government from time to time on the steps necessary to ensure the technical excellence of the Project.

II. *Committee to study and advise on the question of the type of Penicillin to be produced and other related matters.*

(1) To advise Government on the extent and types of end products to be manufactured and the influence of these on the production mechanisms.

(2) To make necessary recommendations concerning such other matters of health importance as might fall within its competence.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Was it not possible for the Government to incorporate both the Committees into one and thus avoid extra expenditure?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It would be false economy to restrict the number of committees to either one or two. These are days of specialisation and one committee is expected to deal with one aspect of the Penicillin Project and the other committee is expected to deal with another aspect. It was only after taking all the aspects into consideration that these two separate committees were set up for two separate purposes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what are the expenses on these two different committees?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The expenses, if I may say so, will be negligible when compared to the investment on this project. After all, these committees have met only once each by now and their expenses and all those things are regulated by the standing finance provisions.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know by which date this project is likely to go into production and produce actual penicillin?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already answered that question several times on the floor of this House. The seeding will commence at the end of this year and harvesting a little time later.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*1313. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what is the scope of Irrigation Projects in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The scope of Irrigation Projects for the Second Five Year Plan is not defined or restricted.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know if the U.P. Government have sent up any schemes and whether they have been sanctioned?

Shri Hathi: The U.P. Government have sent some schemes but they are still to be examined by the Technical Advisory Committee set up by the Planning Commission.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I want to know whether the Government propose to start any new big irrigation projects during this Second Five Year Plan, or only the old projects are to be continued during this period?

Shri Hathi: It is not that the old projects are only to be continued; new schemes are also to be taken up.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what are those schemes, if any, in U.P.?

Shri Hathi: That will depend on the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee that has been set up by the Planning Commission. In the first place, all the schemes have to be scrutinised by them.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know if the special committee appointed for the purpose under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Irrigation, has reviewed the recommendations received from different States, and if not, what steps are taken in that direction?

Shri Hathi: That committee examined the schemes received from the States; they are now being examined technically.

FILM PUBLICITY DIVISION

*1314. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from the Film Publicity Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry sent to the United States of America and United Kingdom for further training; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Four.

(b) No expenditure on their training abroad is being borne by the Government of India.

Shri Bahadur Singh: What are the special subjects relating to the production of films in which these officers going out will get training?

Shri Karmarkar: The subjects are as follows:—

Shri Bhavnani	.	Study of latest techniques of development in childrens' features, animation work, colour processing and direction of scientific and educational films.
Shri Verma	.	Training in animation photography.
Shri Wadhwani	.	Training in production of educational, instructional and children's films.
Shri Kulkarni	.	Training in stage designing, make-up art etc.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know why these officers were sent to U.K. and the United States of America only and why not to other countries?

Shri Karmarkar: Because it was found useful to send them there.

STEEL PLANT

*1316. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether the construction of the steel plant at Rourkela has started?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Actual construction work of the Steel Plant has not yet commenced but progress has been made in respect of the essential preliminaries. The Technical Consultants have submitted their Preliminary Project Report on the Plant, which has been accepted by Government with some modifications. The contour survey of the Rourkela area, the hydrographic survey of the potentialities for water supply from the river Brahmani, and the bearability tests of the soil have been carried out. The Meteorological Department have established a temporary Meteorological Observatory at Rourkela. The Indian Bureau of Mines has already taken up the work of proving and prospecting of the iron ore in the neighbourhood of Rourkela for the Hindustan Steel Limited.

I may add, Sir, that in the very near future I will place a statement on the Table of Lok Sabha giving further details about the progress made in regard to this project.*

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what time the actual construction is expected to be started and the production thereon?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As the hon. Member may be aware, the whole plant will go into production at the end of four years from the date of selection of the site for the plant. I cannot give a definite date now for the actual erection of the plant, but it is expected construction will commence in the later part of next year after the detailed project report is received, tenders are called for, suitable tenders are accepted etc., etc.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if there is any revision in the original estimate for construction?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The original estimate was only a rough one. The detailed estimate is yet to come and the final cost will depend on the tender accepted.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, in view of this statement of the hon. Minister, that there is preliminary, then second and then final estimation of cost, whether there is any estimate upto what percentage—as it happened in Chittaranjan and Sindri —the cost is likely to go up?

*Statement laid on the table of the House, *vide* Part II of Debates, dated 30-9-54.
30-9-54.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid the hon. Member is labouring under some misunderstanding. Usually, detailed estimates are not prepared straightaway and accepted as being final. In the beginning, only a rough estimate is all that is before us and on that basis we proceed later to prepare detailed estimates. Later on, tenders are called for. That, again, will change the investment to be undertaken. So, it is difficult to say what exactly will be the final cost.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is no use going into the matter any further. It is as vague as it can be at the present stage.

ESTATE-TAX

*1318. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New York Municipal Authorities have claimed $54,000 as property tax on the buildings owned by Government in New York;

(b) whether such a tax has not been levied till now on those properties, on grounds of diplomatic immunity; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this change in the policy of the New York Municipal Authorities?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. This represents the total amount assessed for five years from February, 1949.

(b) The assessment has been made ever since the Government of India acquired this property. The tax has, however, not been paid as the question of reciprocal exemption from taxes of this nature on property used for consular purposes is still under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, since the property was acquired by the Government of India in New York why this tax was not paid to the authorities?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The American Consulate has an office and certain properties in Madras and they are exempted from paying any tax on their properties in Madras. Therefore, we have claimed exemption for our properties in New York.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know when the discussion about this is likely to be concluded?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I cannot say when the discussion will come to a conclusion, but we are discussing with the United States Government about reciprocity with regard to these properties.

SPORTS GOODS

*1320. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of sports goods buyers from America visited this country some time back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they expressed their inability to find the reasons for the huge difference in the prices of Indian and Pakistani sports goods;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to see that the prices of exported goods are reasonable; and

(d) if so, the measure taken so far to save the Indian Sports Industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 36].

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what is the extent of difference in the price of Indian and Pakistani sports goods?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no exact information regarding the difference in price. Some of the goods mentioned are a little cheaper in Pakistan than in India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I find from the statement that there is going to be set up an Export Promotion Council. May I know when this Council will be set up; have Government already considered the scheme; is it going to be set up in the immediate future or will it take a long time?

Shri Karmarkar: In the immediate future.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any financial assistance is being given by the Centre to the States for helping the sports goods industry?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice to answer that question.

INDIAN LAC CESS COMMITTEE

***1321. Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Lac Cess Committee has made recommendations to control forward marketing in Lac and to regulate export of stick Lac from India;

(b) the recommendations made by the Bihar Government in this matter; and

(c) the decision of Government regarding the implementation of these recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bihar Government, among other things, have recommended that effective measures should be taken to prevent undesirable speculation in the shellac trade.

(c) The Forward Markets Commission is seized of the matter. An interim report of the Forward Markets Commission on the subject is under consideration of the Government.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the names of the countries to which seed lac is exported from India?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry, I have no information on that point.

Shri P. C. Bose: Is it not a fact that these countries which are importing seed lac from India are going to the world market for competition against India?

Mr. Speaker: Is it the point of the hon. Member that they re-export this seed lac which they import from India?

Shri P. C. Bose: Yes; and they go into competition in the world market against India.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not understood the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whether those countries purchase seed lac from India at cheaper costs and go into the world market in competition with India?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of that happening in this particular line.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Central Government from the States to put an embargo on the export of seed lac and stick lac from one State to another?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There was a recommendation that the export of stick lac should be banned and that of seed lac should be restricted.

PERIYAR PROJECT

***1323. Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Periyar Hydro-electric Project has been sanctioned by the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in regard to the execution of the works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Periyar Hydro Electric Project has been included in the Five Year Plan.

(b) The project has not yet begun.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if it is a fact that the execution of the work has not yet commenced due to lack of agreement between the Governments of Madras and Travancore-Cochin for use of the waters of the project?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether the Madras Government approached the Planning Commission to use its good offices to persuade the Travancore-Cochin Government to agree to the Madras Government going ahead with the execution of the work? If so, what action has been taken by the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: The Madras Government did approach the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission advised both the States and a conference was held just a few months back and negotiations are taking place between the two Governments.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In view of the fact that the prolonged and indefinite negotiations between the two Governments have greatly affected the agricultural and power projects and the industrial growth of the State, what machinery do Government propose to set up in future to settle such disputes between States?

Shri Hathi: In such cases, for the present, the Planning Commission intervenes, but there is also a proposal for having a legislation to settle inter-state river valley disputes.

TRANSPORT CHARGES OF EVACUEES

***1324. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on account of transport charges on the evacuation of Displaced persons from West Pakistan during 1953-54; and

(b) the total number of such persons transported during that period?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Rs. 4,910/-.

(b) 565.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Was any similar expenditure incurred on the evacuation from East Bengal?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: No, Sir.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: To what class of refugees does this amount relate?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I do not understand what is meant by 'class', but it relates to refugees that came from Pakistan—Indian nationals.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Member mean by 'class'?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I wish to know whether they are the indigent people or the middle class people or any other class.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Mixture of all classes!

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There were both types—middle class as well as poorer class.

BORDER RAIDS

***1326. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report to the effect that Mr. Shuaib Quereshi told the Pakistan Parliament that there had been 192 raids across the cease-fire line from the Indian side since the Kashmir cease-fire became effective; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact, as the report further states, that these incidents were 'duly investigated' by U.N. Military observers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of India have seen the press report.

(b) 126 cases of such violations of the cease-fire line alleged by the Government of Pakistan were reported to the U.N. Observers' Team.

Only 16 incidents of this type were declared by the U.N. Observers as violation of the cease-fire line during 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if any protests have been lodged by us with Pakistan for disseminating such exaggerated lies and falsehoods? If so, what is the effect?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Was there any protest made?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no question of a protest. They have lodged certain complaints with the U.N. Team. The complaints were investigated into and the U.N. Team came to certain decisions.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if the time is ripe to contemplate measures other than protest, but short of war, to meet these repelling and malignant lies of the Pakistan embodiments of the resurrection of Goebbels the Great?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this question refers to the raids either done or not done in the past? In August last there was a series of raids in the Jammu and Kashmir area from the Pakistan side culminating in injury to certain persons and cattle heads.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are raids and raids. Actually, if somebody from across the line comes into our territory even to cut grass, that also becomes a violation of the cease-fire line.

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HYDERABAD

***1328. Shri Janardhan Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service Blocks allotted to the Hyderabad State for 1954-55; and

(b) whether there is any proposal of allotting some more Blocks to that State in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Ten Blocks.

(b) The idea is to take up the general question of making additional allotment to States early in 1955.

Shri Janardhan Reddy: Is it a fact that at first the Hyderabad State was allotted 14 blocks for 1954-55 but afterwards four were withdrawn out of them? If so, may I know the reason?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We are not aware of the fact that the hon. Member has been kind enough to give us just now, but we have made the allotment after considering all relevant factors, and the number is quite proper.

Shri Janardhan Reddy: In view of the fact that the Hyderabad State has been the most backward State in development works, is there any scope for allotting some more blocks to that State?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): This point was recently examined. There is no disposition to deny the request of the Hyderabad Government for more blocks. The question is whether they are in a position to conduct the work on more blocks in their present condition in regard to trained personnel and other facilities, and it was considered that in their present condition they would not be able to handle more blocks.

BHAKRA-NANGAL EXPERT COMMITTEE

***1330. Shri Anandchand:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached in principle to transfer some area of Bilaspur to the Punjab in order to facilitate the execution and subsequent administration of the Bhakra-Nangal Project;

(b) which were the parties that participated in the discussion at which such an agreement was arrived at; and

(c) whether an Expert Committee has since been appointed for the purpose of determining this area?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government and the Governments of the Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Bilaspur (since merged in Himachal Pradesh).

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Anandchand: May I know whether the proposed transfer of the territory to the Punjab has been necessitated because of the union of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh and the abandonment by the Government of India of their decision of the 18th August, 1952, to establish a statutory authority or corporation for the Bhakra-Nangal Project?

Shri Hathi: It is not actually because of that, but the question was considered and having regard to the fact that the dam and other works are situated in that area, in the Himachal Pradesh, it was thought that some portion will have to be transferred. Actually what portion will be transferred will be decided by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Shri Anandchand: May I know whether Government propose to ascertain in a democratic manner, either through the expert committee or through a commission of enquiry, the wishes of the people living in this area proposed to be transferred to the Punjab?

Shri Hathi: In the first instance, the expert committee will examine what particular portion should be transferred.

Shri Anandchand: In view of the fact that the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh have since been united, may I know whether Government propose to obtain the approval of the Legislative Assembly of the new State regarding the transfer of the proposed area from Himachal Pradesh to the Punjab?

Shri Hathi: Naturally, Sir. After this committee reports as to which area is to be transferred from which State to which other State, all necessary steps will be taken.

PURNIA PROJECT

***1331. Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Hyderabad have submitted a special Memorandum for inclusion of the "Purnia Project" in the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any reply has been given to the Hyderabad Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature of the reply sent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The project has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and the results of their technical examination have been conveyed to the Government of Hyderabad for consideration. They have also been informed that the Project would be placed before the Technical Committee appointed for considering schemes for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know the difficulties [illegible] inclusion of this project in the [illegible]ive Year Plan by the Governme[illegible]?

Shri Hathi: The project had not been fully inves[illegible]ted, and even now the Central Wate[illegible] and Power Commission have sugges[illegible] certain investigations.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether the Gover[illegible]nt are aware of

the great discontent prevailing in the Marawad area for not allotting them even a single project of minor irrigation?

Shri Hathi: That does not, of course, arise from this, but any way the Government are anxious to see that areas where there is necessity for irrigation should be served with irrigation, but all the same the question has to be examined by the technical advisory committee.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether top priority to this project will be given in the next Plan?

Shri Hathi: The procedure, as I have very often stated, is that it will be for the Technical Advisory Committee to recommend to the Planning Commission.

STUDY OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ABROAD

*1333. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have, in recent years, deputed any officials for studying the organisation of village or cottage industries in the United States, United Kingdom or Japan;

(b) if so, how many such officers have been deputed and what are their qualifications; and

(c) whether it is a fact that on their return, the services of these officers are not utilised in the industries the working of which they studied abroad?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names and qualifications of officials deputed abroad since 1949 and the countries they visited is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 37].

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the names of the cottage industries the organisation of which was studied by these officers in respect of these countries?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no specific list of the cottage industries studied but some of them went to Japan, and one of them to Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether any of these officers have submitted any report to the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, the officers do submit their reports departmentally.

Shri Dabhi: Will the Government place a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not the usual practice.

MOVABLE EVACUEE PROPERTY

*1334. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Indo-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement of 1950, displaced persons have begun to recover their movable property, left behind in the other country, without reference to the custodian; and

(b) if so, whether there is any stage where any check can be exercised to scrutinise that the property removed was in fact left behind by the displaced person?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes, household and personal effects lying with friends and relations are being recovered as provided in the Agreement.

(b) Under agreed arrangements between India and Pakistan, Diplomatic representatives of the two countries have been authorised to issue luggage certificates testifying to the fact that the luggage sought to be removed to the other country actually belongs to the evacuee. In the case of luggage unsupported by such a certificate, the

Customs authorities use their discretion to see that the luggage is of a character and quantity which can reasonably be deemed to belong to the evacuee or his family.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has any property been recovered from Pakistan which had been left by our evacuees?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the amount of such property?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is difficult to give the amount but the properties so far recovered number about 150.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the value of the property removed from India under this agreement?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to give that figure.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Does this agreement govern the deposits in the co-operative societies?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: So far as the banks are concerned, we have reached no agreement.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has it come to the notice of the Government that when negotiations have gone on to determine the amounts that were in deposit in the co-operative societies and when even a very much reduced amount figure has been negotiated and arrived at, the Government of Pakistan has claimed almost the same amount as income-tax and has not allowed any property to be removed?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The Punjab Government is dealing with such cases.

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

***1335. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Programme Evaluation Organisation in the country since its inception; and

(b) the number of officers of various grades working in the Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 6·16 lakhs.

(b) 36.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want to know whether, as discussed in the report of the Planning Commission, any appointment has been made to have independent inspection of the important projects, and if so, what are the projects that have been inspected and what are the improvements made as a result of such inspection?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This organisation is conceived as an independent organisation and the results of evaluation are always taken into account for improvements.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know in how many cases this organisation undertook evaluation of the Community Projects and the National Extension Service schemes and the quantitative and qualitative results reported by the organisation to the Planning Commission?

Shri S. N. Mishra: A report in this regard has already been published and I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to it.

Shri S. N. Das: What percentage of the development work of the community project areas has been inspected by this organisation?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have not calculated the percentage; it is easily deducible from that report.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

***1336. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres opened so far for the training of Block Development Officers of the Community Projects and the National Extension Service;

(b) the total number of officers trained till July, 1954 centre-wise; and

(c) the total number of officers required to be trained at present?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) 3.

(b) 121 on 31st July, 1954 as follows:

Nilokheri Centre	60
Hyderabad Centre	31
Ranchi Centre	30

(c) 96 Officers have since been trained after 31st, July, as follows:

Nilokheri Centre	32
Hyderabad Centre	30
Ranchi Centre	34

The total required to be trained during the First Five Year Plan Period is 1,120. Out of the balance 903 still required, 65 are under training now.

Shri K. P. Sinha: What is the period of training?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The period of training is six weeks.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether these trained officers will be sent to different States?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In fact, they are being sent to different States.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a lack of trained personnel to impart training in cottage industries in Community Project areas and National Extension Service centres and that is why cottage industries are not progressing at all?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Cottage industries are an important item in this training programme.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This is my third question, I would like to put question No. 1343.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. There are five other hon. Members who have tabled this question. Instead of passing over this question, if any hon. Member is present, well and good, I will allow this question to be answered. Shri Tulsidas—not present; Shri Shivananjappa—not present; Shri M. L. Dwivedi—not present; Shri Bogawat—not present; Shri N. B. Chowdhury—not present.

So we will go to the next question.

WORKERS IN CEYLON

***1338. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase recently in the basic wages of the Indian workers employed in the tea estates in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the increase in the wages; and

(c) the other facilities available to these workers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) 15 cents per day, per head, for all categories of workers, *i.e.*, male, female or child workers.

(c) The main facilities that are available to these workers are:

(1) the right to six days' work in a week or wages in lieu thereof;

(2) the issue of monthly rice-rations. Since the introduction of rationing, this has been converted into equivalent cash payments; and

(2) the right to free passage, and free feeding during the return journey from India to Ceylon. Apart from the above, the labour force on the estates are provided free housing and free medical assistance; and also schools for the education of the children.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the total number of Indians working on these tea estates?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are of Indian origin and the total number of estate workers is about 7,75,000.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know how many of them have been registered in Ceylon, and out of them, how many as Indians and how many are stateless?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: According to our information, over 7 lakhs of these estate labourers have asked for Ceylon citizenship.

COAL

***1339. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal purchased by foreign countries are made on Governmental basis or with direct contact with the collieries and the coal traders; and

(b) the agencies through which the coal is purchased and despatched to Korea?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Orders for export of coal are negotiated and secured by private firms and not by Government. The export of coal when it takes place is given the form of state trading and for this reason all firms who are able to secure export orders are formally appointed as agents of Government.

(b) Coal is exported to South Korea by private firms.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: A few days ago, on a similar question on open tender system from Pakistan, Government replied that before that, coal was supplied on a governmental basis. May I know when this system was discontinued and the open tender system allowed?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I think there is a slight confusion. That question related to Pakistan particularly. It is a fact that Pakistan was treated on a different footing. It was treated as an internal consumer and allotments were made on a governmental basis. This year, Pakistan has gone in for the open tender system. That system was applicable to foreign nations in the past also.

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Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the maximum price of coal or the minimum price of coal is fixed?

Shri R. G. Dubey: There is nothing like a maximum or a minimum price. They are fixed at a uniform rate. Different grades and sizes are there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In regard to other commodities, when there is control, a maximum or a minimum price is fixed. I want to know whether there is any such thing in coal.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I do not think so.

TYPE-WRITERS

***1340. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the firms interested in the manufacture of type-writers in this country have submitted detailed programmes of manufacture;

(b) if so, the number of such firms;

(c) whether these schemes have been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). About eight schemes have been received from various firms. These are at present under examination.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any of the schemes that have been submitted, have been submitted by foreign concerns, and if so, what is that concern?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Most of the schemes have been submitted by concerns registered in India. Many of them have foreign tie-ups.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the important features of the programmes and schemes submitted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are under examination.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is possible to give the features.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any scheme was submitted for the manufacture of Hindi typewriters?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No. I think some of these people who are supplying typewriters are also supplying Hindi typewriters. If they produce typewriters with roman characters, it would not be difficult for them to alter the types into Hindi characters later on.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how many of these schemes have been submitted by foreign firms registered in India and how many by foreign firms registered outside India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, it appears to me from the list that most of these firms, are firms registered in India.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Which of them are foreign firms?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how many are foreign origin registered in India.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can only say that out of these eight, six seem to have tie-ups with foreign people.

पंजाब तथा पेप्सू में विकास कर

*१३४१. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने पंजाब तथा पेप्सू की सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि भाखड़ा-नंगल परियोजना से लाभ उठाने वाले क्षेत्रों पर विकास कर लगाया जाय;

(ख) क्या यह कर पानी देने से पहले वसूल किया जायेगा; और

(ग) पंजाब और पेप्सू में इस कर से कुल कितनी आय होने की आशा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir; The Planning Commission have advised these Governments to impose a betterment levy on the areas benefited by the Bhakra-Nangal Project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the case of Punjab, it is estimated that Rs. 73 crores will be realized as betterment charges from area which will be benefited from the Bhakra-Nangal Project. It is expected that the total realization in PEPSU would be Rs. 28·77 crores. The payments will be spread over a number of years.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the proceeds from such a tax will go to meet the cost of construction or will they be re-invested by the State Government in development projects of some kind?

Shri S. N. Mishra: They would be utilised for the repayment of the Central loans.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the Governments of the P.E.P.S.U. and the Punjab have agreed to the proposal or they have suggested that this should come after the utilisation of water?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In fact, it has already been decided that realisation would begin one year after the supply of irrigation water.

Road Transport Nationalization Schemes

***1343. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have approached the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Five Year Plan (subsequent to the publication of the Plan by the Commission) of road transport nationalisation schemes; and

(b) the names of the State Governments in whose cases the Commission have approved the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Ajmer, Madhya Bharat, 'Kutch' and the Punjab.

(b) None, so far.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether advice was given to the States to revise their licensing policy in order to encourage expansion of business in motor transport?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir, such an advice was given.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether in spite of such an advice, some of the States have been proceeding with good speed with nationalisation and have not revised their licensing policies, and licences are being issued from week to week?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We are not aware of the fact that nationalisation programme is being speeded up by some States in spite of.....

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): It is true that in some States they had certain programmes of extension of routes and expansion of fleets. Those programmes are being carried out.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know whether they are issuing licences only for one week even now?

Shri Nanda: That is a question regarding which I would like to have notice. But, I must state here that in some States the directions that we have given or the advice that we have given has not yet been fully followed. We are trying to improve that position.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether this direction was also given that the States should submit phased programmes of their extensions before they embark on further nationalisation and whether, in spite of that, the States are proceeding without submitting their phased programmes?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That advice was also given to the States. But, the fact that in utter disregard of that advice, something is being done by some States has not come to our notice.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that great pressure is being put on the States Governments by the public that road transport be nationalised because of the fact that the conditions of travel in the nationalised sector are far better than the conditions of travel in the non-nationalised sector?

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is possible that in some areas, the climate of public opinion may be that way.

Mr. Speaker: We go to the next question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

लंका से भारतीय

*१३४४. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५४, को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) लंका सरकार की भारतीयों को वापस भेजने की घोषणा के अन्तर्गत भारतीयों के पहले दल के कब भारत पहुंचने की आशा है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन भारतीयों को अपनी सम्पत्ति साथ लाने के लिए अनुज्ञा पत्र प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) By the end of November, 1954.

(b) We are not aware of any great difficulty being experienced in this regard. In fact, we have been assured by the Government of Ceylon that in the case of persons finally leaving

Ceylon every facility would be given for prompt issue of Exchange Control Permits. There may be a certain amount of difficulty in actually obtaining the permits from the Exchange Controller, due to initial procedural difficulties but we hope that these difficulties will be straightened out soon.

Our High Commissioner is keeping a close watch over the situation and is in constant touch with the Ceylon Government in this matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Note in which it is stated that limitations have been put upon bringing their property by the persons desiring to come from Ceylon to India and whether there is any such limit?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No. I do not seem to have any official information about it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is not a fact that persons coming from Ceylon to India are not able to use the permits because they want to bring properties with them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have indicated in my answer that the Ceylon Government have given assurances that every help will be given to these people who are to leave Ceylon finally to bring all their properties along with them.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether the party that is now forming the first team of Indians coming here are persons who have applied and got registered as Indian citizens, and whether their application is voluntary or compelled by cessation of employment in Ceylon?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The lists of these people who are being repatriated have been looked into by our High Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Industries

*1302. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken by the Government of India for the proper development of food industries;

(b) whether any of the State Governments have submitted schemes for developing the food industries; and

(c) if so, what are the broad details of such schemes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No special steps have been taken in respect of this industry. The help of the Central Food Technological Research Institute is available whenever it is sought.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दुग्ध-चूर्ण

*१३०४. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत में कितने कारखाने बच्चों के लिए दुग्ध-चूर्ण बनाते हैं;

(ख) १ जनवरी से ३० जून, १९५४ तक कितना दुग्ध-चूर्ण तैयार किया गया; और

(ग) इसी काल में विदेशों से कितना दुग्ध-चूर्ण मंगाया गया ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 10,000 tons.

EAST BENGAL DISPLACED PERSONS

*1311. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses constructed so far by the Government of India for rehabilitating displaced persons from East Bengal; and

(b) the number of houses under construction for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 13,730.

(b) 330.

PROGRAMMES IN HINDI

*1315. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount of money paid as honorarium during the current and last financial year for broadcasts in Hindi from the Delhi Station of the All India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The amount paid as honorarium during the current year, i.e., April to July, 1954, and last financial year for broadcasts in Hindi from the Delhi Station of All India Radio is Rs. 35,531/- and Rs. 82,999/-, respectively.

PROPAGANDA IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*1317. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have their own propaganda machinery to popularise Indian goods in foreign countries;

(b) if so, which are the countries where such propaganda is carried on; and

(c) whether similar propaganda is done to popularise Indian tea and coffee also?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. By means of show rooms and exhibitions.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 38.]

(c) No propaganda is undertaken in respect of coffee. But in respect of tea we have set up cooperative organisations for propaganda in collaboration with other tea producing countries and the Tea Trade in each of those countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF MALNAD

*1319. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have received representations from the standing committee of the All-India Malnad Conference in regard to the development of Malnad areas; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE

*1322. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 597 asked on the 7th September, 1954, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the high freight on shipments of manganese India is unable to compete in foreign markets in this commodity;

(b) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to extend the trade in manganese to countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some representations in this regard have been received, and the matter is being looked into.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In order to step up its exports, manganese ore

has been included in our Trade Agreements with the following countries:—

1. Austria.
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. Germany.
4. Hungary.
5. Norway.
6. Poland.
7. Sweden.
8. Yugoslavia.
9. Italy.

Further to enable our manganese ore to compete in the international market, Government abolished on the 18th August, 1954 the export duty of 15 per cent, *ad valorem* on this ore.

CACOONS AND RAW SILK

*1329. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the raw silk industry in the Darjeeling District; and

(b) if so, the grants that Government propose to give for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 47,000 during 1953-54.

U.N. SECRETARIAT

*1332. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians employed at present in the United Nations Secretariat;

(b) their conditions of service;

(c) whether there is any percentage fixed for the different nations in regard to the employment of their nationals in the Secretariat; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 42.

(b) They are governed by Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As far as practicable the numerical representation of Member Nation on the staff is in accordance with the percentage of its total contribution to the budget of the United Nations.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*1337. **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
Shri Tulsidas:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bogawat.
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an Industrial Development Corporation has been finalised; and

(b) whether the shares will be open to private industrialists also?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

EXPORT TO CEYLON

*1342. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for the decline in value of exports to Ceylon from Rs. 211.8 million in 1952 to Rs. 200 million in 1953?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): According to the figures of exports from India to Ceylon compiled and published by the Government of India, the value of exports from India to Ceylon during 1952 and 1953 was Rs. 1,985 lakhs and Rs. 1,811 lakhs, respectively.

The fall in Ceylon's imports from India during 1953 was proportionate to the fall in total Ceylonese imports from all sources during 1953. However, the decline in the value of India's exports to Ceylon during 1953

was due mainly to the fall in the price of cotton textiles, reduced exports of chillies, sugar and onions. Quantitatively there was an increase in the exports of textiles. Reduced exports of chillies and sugar were due to their short supply in India. As regards onions there were import restrictions as a result of increase in production of onions in Ceylon.

INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

680. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether Government propose to start industries in Rajasthan to absorb unemployed refugee labour on the lines adopted in Faridabad?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): The Ministry of Rehabilitation has been allotted Rs. 75 lakhs during 1954-55 for the promotion of industries with a view to provide employment to displaced persons. First priority is being given to refugee townships which have an independent economy and where unemployment is very acute. Accordingly, the following townships have been selected in the Western Region for setting up industries:—

Faridabad	(Punjab)
Rajpura	(PEPSU)
Hastinapur	(U.P.)
Ulhasnagar, Sardar-Nagar	(Bombay)

Townships in the Eastern Region are being selected.

KAMAING FRONTIER DIVISION

681. Shri Gohain: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an office assistant fired at and killed another assistant of the office of the political officer at Berndila in Kamaing Frontier Division on the 7th July, 1954;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to bring the culprit to book; and

(d) the type of gun that was used in the incident and to whom it belonged?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). An assistant of the office of the Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division is reported to have died as a result of a gun shot wound on the 7th July, 1954, at Bomdila. The person who is alleged to have fired the shot was an instructor in soap-making in the Cottage Industries Training Centre at Bomdila. He was arrested and the trial is expected to commence soon. The case at present is *sub judice*.

(d) An S.B.B.L. gun belonging to the deceased who held it under a proper licence.

SODA ASH

682. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the lowest price quoted in applications for *ad hoc* licences for Soda Ash during 1954 (July-December) and the prices quoted by firms which were ultimately granted such licences?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Applications received only upto the 12th August, 1954, were considered. The lowest price quoted was £ 15-11-0 per long ton C.I.F. Indian Port. The prices quoted by firms who were granted licences ranged from £ 15-11-0 to £ 16-0-0 per long ton C.I.F. Indian Port.

NAGPUR STATION OF AIR

683. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of broadcasts in Marathi dialects arranged by the Nagpur Station of the All-India Radio during the period 1953-54?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): During the period 1953-54, 62 broadcasts—42 in Nagpuri dialect and 20 in the Varhadi dialect—were broadcast by the Nagpur Station of All India

Radio. Broadcasts in dialects are generally part of rural broadcasts.

ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

684. **Shri N. A. Borkar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent for making documentary films on the programme for the removal of untouchability; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes; on a documentary entitled "Towards A Better Society".

(b) Does not arise.

JULLUNDUR RADIO STATION

685. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on the Jullundur Radio Station for 1952-53, 1953-54 and the budgeted amount for 1954-55;

(b) the estimated number of receiving sets in the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh States; and

(c) the revenue from the licence fee from these sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a)

1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Actual expenditure)	(Latest available figure of expenditure)	(Budget Grant)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,99,151	5,58,729	5,90,000

(b) 61,333 Receiving Sets (Separate figures for each State are not available).

(c) Rs. 9,12,886/4/9 during 1953-54 (excluding revenue for March, 1954).

COFFEE

686. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of coffee consumed in India annually and the difference in price per pound consequent on the increase in coffee cess?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The annual consumption of coffee in India is of the order of 18,000 to 19,000 tons.

There has been no increase in the Coffee Cess.

REFUGEE TOWNSHIPS

687. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrialists have negotiated with Government to start industries in Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar refugee townships in the Bombay State:

(b) whether they have been given any loan and other facilities; and

(c) if so, when the industries will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) As soon as their Schemes are finalized and approved.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

688. **Shri Dabhi:**
Shri S. N. Das:
Shri N. A. Borkar:
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:
Diwan Raghavendra Rao:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 19 asked on the 16th February, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted their proposals regarding irrigation and power schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals made by each State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39.]

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

689. Ch. Raghubir Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many candidates were recruited to Indian Foreign Service on the result of the competitive examination held in 1953?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Four.

MANGANESE AND IRON

690. Shri B. C. Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amount of manganese and iron ore are lying accumulated in Calcutta dock for lack of market;

(b) if so, what is the total value of the accumulated stock of manganese and iron ore in that dock; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the stocks of iron and manganese ore for the period January to July, 1954, is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 40]. Value of the stocks lying at the port is not available.

(c) The export duty of 15 per cent. on manganese ore has been removed with effect from 18th August, 1954. Both manganese and iron ores have been incorporated in our trade agreements with foreign countries.

पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को सहायता

६९१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत १९५३ में विभिन्न राज्यों को सहायता या [अनुदान] के रूप में कितनी कितनी राशियां दी गईं ;

(ख) १९५४ में प्रत्येक राज्य को मिलने वाले अनुदान में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि या कमी हुई है; और

(ग) इस वृद्धि या कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the necessary information for Parts 'A' and 'B' States. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 41.]

(c) The reasons for increase or decrease in the Central assistance have been explained against each State in column 5 of the statement.

LABOURERS IN TEA ESTATES, CEYLON

692. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers working on tea estates in Ceylon; and

(b) the number of labourers of Indian origin among them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 489,767

(b) 400,619.

These figures are as on 31st December, 1953, and cover 1,560 estates of all kinds which have furnished returns out of a total of 1,622 estates.

CLOTH (EXPORT)

693. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of cloth of the categories of medium, fine, super-fine and coarse were exported from January to June 1954;

(b) the effect of export duty on coarse cloth; and

(c) the stock of coarse cloth in the country at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The following quantities of cloth were passed for shipment (category-wise) from January to June, 1954:—

(Figures in million yards)

Coars	Medium	Fine	Super-fine	Total
105.98	301.38	49.27	12.33	468.96

(b) The export duty does not at present affect the competitive position of our coarse cloth.

(c) Understood to be 15,000 bales with mills at the end of July, 1954.

ALLOTMENT TO ORISSA

694. Shri Lakshmidhar Jena: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the State of Orissa, year-wise, for the implementation of the various schemes envisaged in the First Five Year Plan and the amounts actually paid to that State each year; and

(b) what were the reasons for less amount, if any, being paid than the sum allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 42]

(b) The amount of Central assistance paid is determined by the actual expenditure incurred in the financial year on approved schemes. Where the State Government was unable to spend the full amount allotted, the actual payment made was less.

CLOTH (EXPORT)

695. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total yardage of cloth exported to China in August, 1954;

(b) whether any target of export has been fixed for the year 1954; and

(c) whether the present tempo of export would help to attain the target fixed for the year 1954?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Nil.

(b) It was estimated that about one thousand million yards will be exported.

(c) If the present tempo of export is maintained, we might be just a little short of this estimate.

LOANS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

696. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Limited Companies which have submitted applications to Government for loans or advances for their modernisation and expansion programmes during 1953 and 1954 giving the amounts that they asked for;

(b) the names of the cases in which the loans or advances have been sanctioned giving the amounts sanctioned in each case;

(c) the general considerations that are kept in view while sanctioning such loans and advances; and

(d) the terms and conditions attached to these loans or advances?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 43.]

INDUSTRIES (TARGET OF PRODUCTION)

697. Shri Tulsidas: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries where the target of production laid down in the 'Programmes of Industrial Development' to be attained by 1955-56 has already been reached in 1953;

(b) the names of the industries in respect of which the target for 1955-56 is expected to be reached in 1954, judging from the trend of production in the first-half of 1954; and

(c) whether Government contemplate increasing the targets of production in respect of these industries

during the remaining period of the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Cotton Textiles (mill-cloth) and Salt.

(b) Caustic Soda, Cotton Textiles (mill cloth) and Salt.

(c) No, since targets of production are not ceilings.

पुर्तगाल के साथ व्यापार

६९८. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १९५३ तथा १९५४ में कौन कौन सी और कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं पुर्तगाल से मंगाई गईं और पुर्तगाल को भेजी गईं; और

(ख) क्या पुर्तगाली बस्तियों में घटी हाल की घटनाओं से इस व्यापार पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 44.]

(b) It is too early to assess this.

पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार को सहायता

६९९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ख) यह धन राशि किन-किन मदों के लिए दी गई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Rs. 577.94 lakhs and Rs. 721.95 lakhs were paid to Bihar Government during 1952-53 and 1953-54, respectively, for implementation of schemes in the Five Year Plan under Agriculture, Irrigation Power, Rehabilitation, Natural Calamities, Welfare of Backward Classes, etc.

Sports Goods

700. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different sports goods exported to different countries during the year 1953-54;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been received about the difference in quality of samples and the goods supplied;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the persons concerned;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to these mal-practices the export has considerably decreased recently; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by Government to increase export of these goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Information is not available as quantity figures are not maintained in the current export trade statistics.

(b) and (c). So far only one such complaint was received and the matter is under investigation.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Publications

701. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the copies of 'Social Welfare' Transport and the Plan 'Public Participation in National Development', 'Planning for Power and

Irrigation' and such other publications by the Publication Division are printed and are available in Hindi with Devnagri script; and

(b) to whom will these publications be distributed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is not clear whether the information is required in respect of all publications brought out by the Publications Division on the Five Year Plan or only those which deal with certain specific aspects of the Plan as indicated in the question. However, a list of publication on the Five Year Plan in English and Hindi published and under production upto 31st August, 1954, is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 45.]

It may be stated that all publications on Five Year Plan issued by the Publications Division are automatically published in Hindi (Devnagri) script also.

(b) Copies are distributed free to the leading personalities, M.Ps, Universities, Colleges, important Libraries, All India Organizations, Associations, Institutions etc. —

FILMS

702. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been protests from certain sections of the public against the display of the Films entitled (1) *Sasurbari* (2) *Maraner Para* and (3) *Barabela*; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is understood that certain representations had been received by the Government of Orissa against the film "Sasurbari"; Government is not aware of any representations having been received against the other two films.

(b) The exhibition of the film "Sasurbari" has been banned by the Government of Orissa in the whole of the State.

BHAKRA DAM

703. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the foundation of the Bhakra Dam has since been selected; and

(b) if so, where it is located?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The foundation of the Bhakra Dam will be located in the Gorge of River Sutlej near village Bhakra.

COAL

704. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the output of coal during the months of May and June 1954 as compared with the output during the corresponding months of 1953; and

(b) the quantity of coal that was despatched during the same period?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 46.]

कैलास मानसरोवर के यात्री

७०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) इस वर्ष कितने भारतीय कैलास और मानसरोवर की यात्रा करने गए और पिछले वर्ष कितने गए थे; और

(ख) माना, नीति, कुंगरी-बिंगरी, दारमा और लिपूलेख दर्रों में से प्रत्येक में से कितने भारतीय वहां गये ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Indian Trade Agent who is at present touring in Western Tibet, has reported that in his opinion the number of pilgrims coming from India this year is undoubtedly larger than in previous years. It is not possible to give the exact information asked for until reports from the various check-posts are received at the end of the pilgrimage season in December.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

706. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when military and police have opened fire on the civilians in the North East Frontier Agency since 1952;

(b) the number of persons (military police and civilians) wounded and killed;

(c) the number of such cases which have been enquired into and the results so obtained; and

(d) the amount of money that Government have paid as compensation to the victims and their relatives?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO

708. Shri C. R. Chowdary: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the problems discussed at the third meeting of the Export Advisory Sub-Committee, held on the 6th September, 1954 at Madras for stepping up the export of Indian Tobacco; and

(b) the measures proposed to be adopted in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 47.]

PROJECTS UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

709. Shri C. R. Chowdary: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new projects of the following categories included in the First Five Year Plan during the last two years:—

(i) Flood Control Projects,

(ii) Multi-Purpose Projects,

(iii) Power Projects, and

(b) the names of the Projects that are awaiting sanction and inclusion in the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 48.].

(b) All schemes approved by the Planning Commission for the First Five Year Plan during the last two years have been included in the Plan. A project based on the Krishna river has been included in the Plan. What this project should be is under examination. A technical Committee has recently reported on the question.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

710. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total number of houses, State-wise built with the Central help in the form of subsidy and loan from 1st January, 1952 to this date?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 49.]

AURANGABAD RADIO STATION

711. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply to the starred question No. 1060 asked on the 16th March 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government for installing an experimental and auxiliary relay station at Aurangabad; and

(b) if so, when the new Station will start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The question of adequately serving the Marathwada area in Hyderabad State by radio coverage is being carefully examined at present. Government propose to effect this by having a relay station at some well situated centre in Marathwada. The question of where this centre should be is being examined at present. In view of this, the idea of an experimental station at Aurangabad has been dropped.

CHANDERNAGORE ADMINISTRATION

712. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for Superannuation pertaining to Central Government employees are applicable to the employees of Chandernagore Administration; and

(b) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed in their cases?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No. The employees of the Chandernagore Administration are governed by the French Pension Rules of 1948 which prescribe the maximum age limits as 55 years for the Police and Prison Department personnel and 60 years for others.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIES

713. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will Minister of **Planning** be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the amount invested in industrial sectors during the Plan period against the target of Rs. 477 crores, as visualized in the Plan;

(b) if so, the amount invested industry-wise;

(c) whether the response in private sector has been up to expectation; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission have so far made a tentative assessment of the amount invested during 1951-54 on new units and substantial expansions in the public and private sectors, the total investment in which during the period of the Plan is estimated at Rs. 327 crores. No estimate of the progress of investments on replacements in the industrial sector has been made. Studies on this subject are in progress.

(b) A tabular statement is placed below. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 50.]

(c) Since no annual break-up of investment in the industrial sector was given in the Plan, it is difficult to say exactly what the expectations were regarding investments during the first three years. Considering however, that several projects were in the formulative stage and heavy investments could not therefore be expected on them in the early years of the Plan the response in the private sector so far does not appear to have been disappointing.

(d) Does not arise.

U. N. OBSERVERS

714. Shri Ibrahim: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the functions of the United Nations observers in Kashmir?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The functions of the United Nations observers are :

(i) to supervise the observance of the terms of the military agreement entered into by the Governments of India and Pakistan regarding cease fire in Kashmir;

(ii) to provide the Chief Military Observer with accurate and current information about military activities in their respective jurisdiction; and

(iii) to investigate alleged violations of the Cease Fire Agreement.

Vol. VII—No. 26
24th September, 1954 (Friday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 16—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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Acc. No. 25339
Dated 27.11.201

LOK SABHA

Friday, 24th September, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*).

12 NOON.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-358/54.]

STATEMENT OF CASES WHERE LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY I.S.D.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the period ended the 30th June, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-359/54.]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

Mr. Speaker: Before proceeding further, I have now to dispose of two adjournment motions. One of them was received after the House sitting began. So, it is out of question to consider it. However, I may state that the subject matter is the same as the previous one. And in the first one which has been received from hon. Member Gurupadaswamy, the subject is:

> "The serious situation arising out of various Banks all over the country."

Before I finally withhold my consent which I am inclined to at this stage, my own impression has been that the situation has not arisen suddenly. The Bank award was discussed here threadbare. The hon. Minister for Labour also made a statement as to what Government were doing. I do not see how and what is going to be discussed, or how the situation is of an emergent character. It has arisen it is developing it will develop from day to day. There is nothing which has arisen all of a sudden. I should, however, like to know, not from the hon. Member, but from the Minister if he has to say anything about it.

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): As you have very rightly pointed out, the situation is neither serious, not urgent, nor sudden. As you have rightly said; it was developing there. I have known from the reports that there has been a token strike for a day in some banks, and as I have announced to this House, an enquiry commission has been appointed which is bound to go into the matter; and if the situation is, if anything, the other way about, Justice Rajadhyaksha will look into the question and even if there is some seriousness, which I do not admit, it will be lightened as the enquiry will continue. And, therefore, I do not think, Sir, that this question is a fit question for

[Shri K. K. Desai]

the discussion before this House. At the same time, I may also say that as a man of the eminence of Shri Rajadhyaksha is enquiring into the case, it will be highly improper to discuss this issue on the floor of the House at this stage.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I say a few words?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—North—East): May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: There is hardly any need to submit now. The hon. the Minister of Labour has already referred to a possibility of unnecessary pressure being brought on an enquiry which ought to be allowed to be conducted in a dispassionate and calm atmosphere. There is no scope for any feeling in this matter, nor is the situation so serious merely because of a token strike of a day. In fact, this subject.....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you will bear with me for a moment, my submission is that the token strike as it happened yesterday is a symptom of what might very well happen in the near future, and those who took part in the token strike have already expressed their dissatisfaction with the steps, including the appointment of the Rajadhyaksha Tribunal, which Government have taken so far. That being so, the way the token strike has happened indicates that there is a danger to the working of the financial structure of our country, and possibly a discussion might lead Government to revise and amplify its point of view towards the banking employees.

Mr. Speaker: So, some situation which is likely to arise in future is sought to be discussed by anticipation now. Let the situation arise and I am sure the Government will deal with it and the hon. Members will have time or opportunity to discuss, if permissible.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yesterday's situation was a fact.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to anticipate anything. (*Interruptions*) I do not give my consent to this.

Now, the next item of business will be:

Sardar A. S. Saigal to call attention.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Russian offer of a Steel Plant

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Under Rule 215, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Production to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Russian offer in regard to a Second Steel Plant in India."

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House may remember that on the occasion of the signing of the agreement with Messrs. Krupp and Demag last year, I made a statement on the 24th August, 1953, in which, *inter alia*, I mentioned the following:—

> "After a careful assessment of the requirements for steel with the growing industrialisation of the country, Government have come to the conclusion that there still exists the need for the establishment of another unit after providing for the expansion of the present project."

Since, then, some necessary investigations were taken in hand, and we have been considering the steps to be taken further to increase the production of steel in the country by the establishment of a fresh unit or units.

In this context, a few weeks ago the Government of India came to

know that the Soviet Government would agree to supply machinery and equipment as well as technical assistance for the setting up of a steel plant, and that, further, in this connection, they were willing to send at their own expense a team of experts to make a study of the conditions in India and to examine the relevant aspects in the matter of establishing a new steel plant. Subsequently, we had some discussions with the Soviet authorities and in the light of those discussions a decision has been taken to invite a team of specialists from the Soviet Union to visit India in the beginning of November this year for studying the technical and other aspects of the project in collaboration with our specialists. Pending the arrival of the Soviet experts, the Planning Commission and the Ministries concerned will examine the question of the increase of steel products to be produced to meet the requirements of the country and other allied matters.

STATEMENT *RE*: RECONSTITUTION AND RE-ORGANISATION OF RAILWAY BOARD.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Sir, on the 10th instant, I said in reply to a question by Shri A. M. Thomas that the reconstitution and reorganisation of the Railway Board was under consideration. With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a brief statement on the decisions I have since taken in this matter.

I have been for some time giving thought to the question of reorganisation of the present set-up of the Railway Board. I have also had the benefit of discussions with a number of officers and others who have an intimate knowledge of the subject, and I personally think that the basic idea behind the constitution of the present Board is quite sound, as a clear-cut demarcation between the technical and administrative wings of the railways would not lead to better efficiency. I might as well mention that a similar view is held in many foreign countries, especially Britain.

I detail below the changes which I have considered necessary to make in the present set-up of the Board.

The present Board, as hon. Members know, consists of three functional Members and one Financial Commissioner. Of the Members, one is also functioning as Chairman. Recognising, however, the imperative need for scientific planning and for expediting the implementation of large schemes which the railways will be called upon to undertake in the coming years, I have thought it necessary to increase by one the present strength of the Board which will now consist of a Chairman, three Members and a Member for Finance. The Chairman will have the status of a Secretary to Government in the Ministry of Railways and all policy as well as other important matters would come up to the Minister through him. The Railway Board in the coming years will specially have to keep itself posted with trends in the country, its needs and requirements, and plan for the future with imagination and a wider perspective under the guidance and direction of the Minister.

These changes will take effect from the 1st of October, 1954.

I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to the outgoing members of the Railway Board for the valuable services rendered by them. Hon. Members might be interested to know the names of the Chairman and members of the new Railway Board. They are:

1. Shri G. Pande—*Chairman.*
2. Shri P. C. Mukherji.
3. Shri K. P. Mushran.
4. Shri K. B. Mathur.

} *Members.*

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 23rd September, 1954, namely:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The House will also take up further consideration of the amendment for circulation moved by Shri V. P. Nayar on the same day.

The House will now resume the discussion on this Bill, as I said just now. For the information of the House, I may state that of the total time of 7 hours allotted to this Bill, 1 hour and 40 minutes have been availed of yesterday, and 5 hours and 20 minutes now remain. The discussion on this Bill has to go on for a longer time, as was just announced.

I find that we are getting behind schedule, in respect of the allotment made by the Business Advisory Committee. There are also some other important discussions which must come before the House, and cannot be postponed—some half-an-hour discussions or some other discussions, which under the rules we are bound to have in this session. That means that not only we must make up the lost time, but provide for certain further time. The Business Advisory Committee had provided for about five hours, but we are going in excess of that also. I may say, the hon. Members would not like the idea of my disallowing these discussions, half-an-hour or other discussions, merely to cut down the time; I must allow such as I think proper, with the result that the time for which the House has to work gets longer. The only alternative is to sit still further, longer; every day.

So, the discussion on this Bill will continue up to 3-30 P.M. and then the Private Members' Business will commence. That means, the House will be sitting till 6 P.M. today, and perhaps for subsequent days also, as we have very few days now at our disposal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I point out one thing about the extension of time? Suddenly it may be decided in the Business Advisory Committee. But we should be informed a day earlier so that we can space our engagements. But suddenly we are told we should sit till six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: To what continuity of time does the hon. Member refer the time from 2-30 to 3-30 P.M.?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The extension of time from 5 to 6 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: My impression is that when this question was discussed in the House that we should sit from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., the hon. Leader of the House also stated that it had the advantage of prolonging the sitting by one hour, if and when necessary. That was a general statement made by him. I might agree that it causes inconvenience, but the hon. Members may take it that till the 30th, the House will sit till six o'clock.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I request the Chair's guidance in regard to the fixing of time for the various stages in the Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill. We have now spent 1 hour and 40 minutes, and we have got 5 hours and 20 minutes to spare. Is it the desire of the Chair that time should be allotted for the various stages?

Mr. Speaker: As I have said, on this question, I am entirely in the hands of the House. What is it that the hon. Minister would suggest? I would put it to the House. If the House is agreeable, we will allot time.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I merely wanted to know if the House had anything to say about it.

Mr. Speaker: What time shall we allot to the motion for consideration,

what time for the clauses, and what time for the third reading?

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah—Jhalawar): There are no amendments to the clauses. I think there are one or two small amendments only to the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know what the proposal is.

Shri Kasliwal: Five hours for the consideration stage, one hour for the clauses, and one hour for the rest.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House agreeable to that?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So we shall have five hours for the consideration stage, inclusive of the time taken up uptil now one hour for the clauses; and one hour for the third reading. That is clear then. That is the allotment with the consent of the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Then, I take it that the consideration will be over today.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever five hours from the beginning are completed; if they could be completed today. But today, there is a difficulty, for the private Members' Business is there for consideration. So, it will have to be calculated—not till the end of the day, but wherever the debate comes in.

Today, the discussion on this Bill will go on till 3-30 P.M. as I said just now, and after that we shall take up the Private Members' Business. What time will the hon. Minister take for replying?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: About half an hour. My suggestion is that today, by 3-30 P.M. we should be completing very nearly 4 hours and 55 minutes. If the discussion on the consideration motion could be finished today, then we can take up the other stages tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Inclusive of the hon. Minister's reply, I think, will it not be finished by 3-30 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr—North-East): No, it will be only 4 hours and 30 minutes by then.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter much. We can adjust now to that extent; and the Private Members' Business will commence after that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): An important announcement has been made by the hon. Railway Minister, so far as the constitution of the Railway Board in the future is concerned. Will the House be given any opportunity of discussing this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I think he may write to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or to the hon. Leader of the House, and they will take it into consideration. But I do not think that I am at present in a position to say immediately that there can be a discussion. If the hon. Member wants really an effective discussion, the better course would be to have a copy of the statement made, study all the relevant literature and then discuss whenever there is not such pressure on the House to complete business by a particular date; and that means the next session. The Supplementary Demands for Grants are also there, and there are so many other things.

The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I was discussing yesterday how even a very advanced country like the U.S.A. has been under the necessity of controlling foreign imports. In the context of things today, no country can say, we will allow or permit free imports into our territory. Why is this so? It is so because the world is divided into two parts; so far as imports are concerned. One

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consists of countries with a home consumption economy; and the other consists of exporting countries like England. England for its existence depends entirely on exports. Therefore, she has devised an economy which might be called an export economy.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But the United States of America is primarily dependent on the home market. So will have to be the condition of all those new countries which are coming into independence, like India.

India does export certain things, but her exporting capacity is not matched with the exporting capacity of the other countries. It has to be realized as to why this is so. It is because those countries had an advance of about two hundred years over India in regard to industrialisation, while in our country, all the machinery which we have got are practically foreign, and our institutions of research in every industry is also very limited. Therefore, it will be seen that in our country, once a machine is manufactured, it continues for a long time, but in other countries, both the machines as well as manufactures change every year, so great is the technological advancement in those countries. It is, therefore, quite clear that for a long time to come, that is, until we catch up with them the situation will remain as it is, namely, that we shall have to depend on the home markets for consumption; and for that purpose, our home market has to be protected. Our manufactures also have to be protected, so that they may not be completely wiped out by competition from foreign countries.

For this reason, I was citing the example of the United States where even butter had to be protected against competition from the Netherlands. Another example I saw when I was there was the protection given to beef. The United States produces a large amount of beef, but when there was competition from Argentine, there was the necessity of protecting beef also. So, no country in the world today can say that it needs no protection. When every country needs protection, the type of protection which is needed for countries like ours is obviously a fool-proof scheme of protection. For that purpose, what is the scheme needed? It is said that protective duties may be enough. I simply begin to think that it is not enough. Protective duties would be enough if our statistical department was up-to-date. But I find that our statistical department is so backward that it is always two or three years behind. So that the organisation which is set up, namely, the Tariff Commission, takes two to three years in order to find out whether an industry is going down. If you find that at the end of two or three years, an industry has already gone down, what is the use? The industry is already finished. It is in a bad condition. So we cannot afford to do that. Therefore, some sort of quantitative control should remain and must remain for our country. It is for this reason that I humbly beg to submit that it is necessary that, although we liberalise the quantum, the quantum must be set; it must not be abolished.

The position with regard to the balance of payments began to ease in the middle of 1953. I find from the *Eastern Economist's* report the terms of the balance of payments position from the index numbers. In April 1953, imports were 115 and exports 110, in May the imports were 119 and exports 119, in July the figures were 110 and 110.3 and in August imports were 110 and exports—an increase—113:2. Obviously, when this increase occurred, the Government began to feel that we were out of the woods. But it will be realised that this increase does not mean that we have got a balance of exports over imports; it merely

means that the total trading position has eased. As soon as this position occurred, there was an attempt made by industrialists and businessmen to influence the Government and the Government also began to feel the itching and began to change the policy. Now, it will be realised that this balance of payments position which has improved is not a lasting one. It will be realised that the position with regard to import of foodgrains has eased very greatly, and it is for this reason that the improvement in the balance of payments position has occurred. In 1951, we imported grains and pulses to the tune of Rs. 230 crores, in 1952 the figure came to Rs. 119 crores, in 1953 it was Rs. 57 crores. What a steep decline? It is for this reason that the balance of payments position has improved. But you will realise that this position in the matter of foodstuffs is not a reliable thing. It will be remembered that two years ago only, the position of sugar was such that we were thinking in terms of export and within two years, the position has become such that we are importing a lot of sugar. Therefore, in a country where the population is expanding at a tremendous pace and there is a shift in the purchasing power of the people, this dependence entirely on the purchase or non-purchase of foodgrains or foodstuffs is not a reliable criterion for the purpose of determining whether we should go in for higher imports or not. This position has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. Therefore, as soon as we had a small surplus in the balance of payments position, the Government began to feel that it should liberalise import. I humbly submit that a poor country like India should try to build up foreign exchange rather than squander away foreign exchange simply because it begins to gather somewhere. Now, if we can build up foreign exchange, we can do away with foreign loans. If we can build up foreign exchange, we need not depend so much entirely on foreign loans at all. But for this purpose, there should be an attitude in the Ministry to build up foreign exchange. I humbly submit that this point has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. If it were taken, the hon. Minister would have been glad to find that there was a certain increase in the sterling balances. I find that there has been a gradual accumulation in the sterling balances of this country. At the end of 1951-52, the sterling balances were standing at Rs. 723 crores, at the end of 1952-53, they came to Rs. 724 crores; at the end of December 1953, the figure was Rs. 723 crores and at the end of February 1954, it came to Rs. 745 crores. So you will see that in these four years there was an accumulation of Rs. 22 crores in the sterling balances.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Yes.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Now, when this accumulation of sterling balances occurred, obviously there are two ways. The English people will try to see that this sterling balance is liquidated. In their own national interest, it is necessary that no sterling balance may accumulate there. Therefore, there was a great attempt, a great pressure put on our Government, by the trading interests of U.K. for more and more imports into this country of British goods. That pressure is still going on. The question of Lanchashire was quoted yesterday. Now, I would humbly submit that the position that simply because sterling balances have accumulated, therefore they should be liquidated against imports of consumer goods from that country, is not the right position. As a matter of fact, we are importing consumer goods, machinery etc. etc. from the U.K. As a matter of fact, the entire economy of U.K. is depending on our trade with them—the profits which they export from this country back to their country. Therefore, they should take a total view: they should not merely calculate in terms of textiles and say 'Oh, you are not getting our textiles, therefore, there is not enough trade'. They have to take the whole picture and our Ministry

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also has to take the whole picture. Then I think it will be possible to convince them that although we may not be taking enough textiles, which we do not need, we are taking other things and on an overall picture, we are importing sufficient things from U.K. In this way, it is possible to meet the political and other pressure which is being put on our Government to import more and more textile goods and other things.

In this connection, I want to point out the wisdom of the British Exchequer as compared to the wisdom of our country. I will cite one example. You will see that the total foreign investments in this country is to the extent of Rs. 320 crores. Out of this, what is the investment of U.K.? I have got figures for four or five industries in jute the investment is Rs. 12 crores, in coal Rs. 3 crores, in mining Rs. 7 crores, in financing Rs. 7 crores and in tea Rs. 49 crores That comes to nearly Rs. 80 crores. Now, they have got these Rs. 80 crores. Against these Rs. 80 crores, they are getting every year a return of profit which is now over Rs. 10 crores. In 1950, we exported Rs. 15·9 crores as profits, in 1951 we exported Rs. 13·5 crores and in 1952 we exported 11 crores. In 1953 also.....

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Shri K. P. Tripathi:...there has been export of these profits. So, the British Exchequer is very clever. It believes in investing its funds in this country so that there may be export of profit. What do you do? You freeze our sterling balances in that country so that we might not get any export of profit from that country. What we are getting is merely the interest on the frozen investment of our country. I am reading from the Reserve Bank of India Report. At page 12, it says:—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member **Pandit K. C. Sharma** will kindly stay in the House; there is no quorum.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): As soon as people come to know that he is speaking they will come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, hereafter, if it is a Government Bill the Government and the Whips and the Ministers, all of them combined, should see to it that at every minute of the proceedings there is quorum.

Shri Karmarkar: If I am permitted to go, I can bring in some Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of permission. If the hon. Minister wants, he can go out and come back. I think there is enough quorum now.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I am reading about the sterling balances from the...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am considering seriously whether we can distribute sweets and coffee also here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Only coffee will do.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I am reading.

> "On the foreign and sterling balances which account for most of the short-term liability an interest half of one per cent. is paid, while on its five million long term debt to Canada and the United States, no interest is paid. Against these loan interest obligations, the country has still considerable longterm assets in spite of liquidations and many of them yield high returns."

So, you see against our investment, we were getting for a long time—I think it has now been increased—only ½ per cent., whereas in the case of British investments in India, the returns are more than 10 per cent. I was just calculating what it would look like if only on 80 crores—leave out the rest of the balances which you have got—invested in the United Kingdom, we got 10 per cent. as return; it would amount to Rs. 57 crores. As a matter of fact, the British investments of Rs. 80 crores in India in the last few years from 1947 to 1952 brought them

Rs. 57:5 crores. Eighty crores is the investment and the amount of profit which they got was Rs. 57:5 crores from 1947—52. Two years are left out. Whereas, if we have invested in frozen balances Rs. 80 crores in England, we are getting or rather we were getting in the initial stages only ½ per cent. and for the total we have only got Rs. 80 lakhs. You will see how foolish a transaction it is. We invest our balances in that country and we get only Rs. 80 lakhs and for the same amount invested in this country by them they got Rs. 57 crores.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): Theirs is a permanent investment here and ours is a current account balance.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I am not talking about the current account balances. I am only showing the wisdom of the British Exchequer. Our wisdom is that as soon as we get a certain trading balance, we increase our imports into the country and squander it. Their wisdom is let there be balances, let them be invested in this country.

I will tell you what they have been doing. You know England is a debtor country today. Although they are a debtor country, they have, within the last few years, 1948—53, invested in this country a sum of Rs. 68 lakhs in 1948, Rs. 192 lakhs in 1949, Rs. 159 lakhs in 1950, Rs. 71 lakhs in 1951, Rs. 208 lakhs in 1952, and Rs. 37 lakhs in 1953. So, this debtor country, which is so indebted to us that it cannot pay its debt and the debt has been frozen, goes on re-investing in this country so that profits may be returned to that country. We the creditor country do not get any return and if we get more sterling balances in that country, we are immediately asked to liquidate it by imports and we immediately agree. That would be wrong.

Shri Karmarkar: Which would be wrong?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Therefore, our sterling balances have to be preserved. These are not the sterling balances which were obtained during the war. These are new sterling balances, created by trade and therefore some new agreement should have been arrived at by this country with that country. That has not been done. The sterling balances are being treated as before. I think it is wrong to do so. I think Government should have taken some step so that some of the investments of that country in this country might have been liquidated against those sterling balances rather than what is being done. If some of the foreign investments in this country could have been liquidated, then to that extent those industries might have become ours. If those industries might have become ours, then the profits thereof might have remained in this country and the capital formation thereof might have become the capital formation of this country.

I have given you figures of capital export to the extent of Rs. 57 crores only to the United Kingdom in the last few years, 1947—52. At least this might have stopped.

You will realise, Sir, that in this country there are so many industries but very few are owned by our country. Therefore, what happens is this. The profit is exported out of this country. In the agricultural industry there is practically no profit because it is only subsistance industry The main problem of the countries of Asia today is capital formation. Therefore, some methods must be devised so that capital formation begins to occur here. That attempt is not being made. Until and unless you make that attempt you will always have to depend on the import of foreign capital, for the purpose of feeding our own growing population. I do not know what attempts have been made for the liquidation or exchange of foreign assets. Our Government is afraid. It may be said that as soon as we take any step for that purpose here, the sterling balances, past, present or accumulating in the U.K. they will be upset and therefore it cannot be done. I think it is

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a wrong view. Ultimately, it is not only in our interests that the foreign balances are liquidated and we get more capital formation here, but it is also in the interests of the foreign countries because what they require is trade and higher trade. Trade and higher trade is possible only if the purchasing power of this country increases. The real purchasing power of this country can increase only if there is higher employment. Higher employment can come only from higher investments and higher profits remaining in this country. All that is possible only if some such step is taken. But, if some such step is not taken, then higher purchases from foreign countries can only depend on the balance of payments position. The balance of payments position for any country is not stable at all and therefore on that no higher imports can be built for a long time. Therefore, it is in the interests of the U.K., it is in the interests of all those foreign countries which want to trade with us that there may be found out some way by which capital formation occurs in this country.

I will draw attention to the resolution passed in the I.C.F.T.U., which said that there should be an attempt to export to India and all these underdeveloped countries, not investment capital but loan. They should give us loans rather than invest their own money here so that profits might be exported abroad. That body is dominated not by easterners but by the westerners; and they passed a resolution that loan capital should be imported into these countries rather than investment capital. It is only for this purpose, namely, unless and until the country has sufficient capital for investment, out of which profits accrue, it will not be able to go on expanding itself in terms of the expanding population. Therefore, after every two or three years there will be capital deficit and you will have to ask for more and more investment. I think the object of the recommendation was.....

Shri Kottukappally: The money will be more secure if it were a loan.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I am speaking of a resolution of a body of labour organisation and there is no question of borrowing of capital from one country to another. That body has merely an advisory capacity and it has nothing to do with the big business or the big dollar areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this all arise under this Bill. Some import duties are increased. Duties relating to protection are continued or discontinued on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. It is a very interesting debate on the sterling balances and how they ought to be used. If the import duties are increased merely to liquidate the sterling balances in an indirect manner, it does not come under this Bill, but if the import duties shut out the import of articles, then the question will arise.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: The statement made by Mr. Deshmukh in support of the Bill in this House said that a policy of restriction of this nature can be justified by a chronic position of unbalance in our balance of payments position, which no longer obtains. In this way he wanted to explain why they were liberalising the import policy. My argument is that when the balance of payments position improves, there is accumulation of our foreign exchange.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under this Bill how are imports liberalised?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: By imposing higher duties and by increasing the quotas. Duties are restricted by the quotas, which are now being liberalised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is quota part of this Bill?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Yes, imposition of quota is part of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is it stated that quotas form the subject matter of the Bill?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: That is the basis on which the whole Bill has been framed. The whole idea was that formerly restricted quotas were imposed, but now those quotas are liberalised. Therefore, the duties are increased also and both these things are part of the same idea. I was suggesting that the policy which our Government as a whole, not merely the Commerce and Industry Minister, should follow is to have some kind of an idea in their mind so as to gradually exchange all the foreign assets in this country against our accumulating foreign exchanges, rather than squandering them away by liberalising imports. From that point of view I was arguing, and I feel that the Government will give sufficient consideration to this idea at some stage or other. I am not saying that foreign investment in this country should be stopped. Rather we are inviting foreign capital to invest in this country. What I am saying is that there are older assets in this country. Our Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari stated in a speech outside the Parliament that the foreign interests should withdraw from commercial investment and concentrate on industrial investment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Quite right, but progressively.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I agree, progressively. So far as the future and present investments are concerned, I invite them and they should come and establish themselves in those sectors of the industry where there are no industries floated in India, but in respect of the older industries in this country, there is a case for gradual elimination of foreign interests by exchanging them with our foreign exchange which is accumulating. From this point of view I hope that this Ministry, particularly and the other Ministries in general will give their consideration so that this change might be progressively brought about. This cannot be done in a year, I know. If this idea is taken hold of, I think it can be done, but we are afraid. Take for instance the question of employment in foreign firms. We cannot give direction to them that they should employ Indians in their firms. In Switzerland I was told that there is a law that nobody can go from outside and set up any profession or service until the Government there permits him to do that and nobody is angry about it. But whenever the question is raised in our country, we think it is some sort of discrimination and so all the countries might get angry or annoyed and might cease trading with us at all. I may tell you that if you take a reasonable step, you have nothing to fear and no country is going to be angry, and no trade will stop. Things will go on and relations between country and country will go on as usual. I would, therefore, request the Government to give up their fear complex of other countries and determine a national policy with regard to the gradual Indianisation of capital investment in this country with a view to creating sufficient internal capital for the purpose of present and future investments here.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): The Government's import policy has changed so frequently and it fluctuates from time to time to such an extent that it is difficult to discover its rhyme or reason, its logic or purpose. I have been listening to this debate and I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me that this policy has not been able to shed any light on us, and the debate also has not been able to help us very much.

We are discussing here a Bill that has been introduced with two purposes in view—first, to increase the import duty on certain goods mainly to get revenue advantages, and secondly to relax gradually the quota system. The Bill has also been brought in, to implement the resolutions of the Government on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. In connection with this Bill the Finance

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Minister had certain important observations to make. He pointed out—

> "Another consideration has been that our import policy imposing quantitative restrictions on several commodities by the fixation of small quotas has had the effect of creating artificial scarcity and if needlessly raising the consumer price of such articles..... At the same time, the excessive margin of profit that was available to the middle-man in conditions of scarcity induced by quantitative controls will be mopped by the exchequer."

It is suggested that because of quantitative restrictions, because of quantitative controls, it became possible for some middlemen to make excessive profits which the Government were not able to control and by reason of the tariff walls, now, it will be possible to mop up those excessive profits made by taking advantage of an artificial scarcity, or a scarcity that was brought about by the import policy of the Government. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House and your attention to the debate that had taken place in this very chamber some years back, a debate that was held by the forerunner of the present sovereign Parliament. In that debate in 1946-47, the dangers of this policy were fully pointed out. Not only were the dangers pointed out, but a Committee that was then functioning, in a note which was supposed to be secret at that time, but which is no longer secret now,—note by the Commodities Prices Board—had something very pertinent to say. In the course of that report, the two Members of this Committee had pointed out:

> "The implications of the policy of import and export controls must, however, be fully understood. During the course of the debate in the Assembly, it was pointed out how import controls created positions of monopoly and how, as a result, certain licences were able to exploit the consumers without check. Definite instances such as that of imports of brass were cited in support."

They were cited in support in the course of the discussion in this very Chamber.

> "It is obvious that import and export controls create positions of vantage for certain classes of traders and producers. The control of imports limits the extent of competition with goods produced by internal producers which are of the same class as imports. It also gives a specially favourable position to persons who are able to obtain import licences and there is nothing in the present system of controls to guarantee that the consumer is not penalised or exploited because of the limitations of supply imposed by import controls."

This danger was pointed out as early as 1947. But, only after 7 years, in 1954, Government of India woke up to their responsibilities.

The committee further argued:

> "Therefore, unless Government is sure that there are special circumstances which prevent licensed importers or exporters from exploiting their position in a special way, the imposition of export and import controls should logically lead to the imposition of controls for the protection of the consumer. Bulk purchase on Government account of imports and the sale of exports through Government agency have both been widely resorted to in other countries because of the problems to which export and import controls give rise. The policy of H.M.G. in the former is instructive; the policy of countries like Argentina in the latter has at least the merit of profiting the general tax payer and not any

special class of trader or producer."

Here was an important contribution made by an influential Committee. But, what do we find? Government took not the least notice of this recommendation and the import export policy was pursued along the old lines. A handful of men, a privileged group of men, were permitted to make extraordinary profits and the Government neither protected the interests of the consumers, nor tried to draw to the exchequer the special profits that were being made. The Government ignored this Committee. When it found that its recommendations were ignored in these matters and others, it had ultimately to resign, perhaps in despair if not in disgust.

A little later, another Committee was appointed—a Committee on State trading. I wonder if Members remember that such a committee was appointed and that it had submitted a report. The report lies in a pigeon hole somewhere. This was a report to which the Government or the Minister concerned has never had any occasion to refer to because State trading is taboo. Today, it is being suggested that the substitution of high tariff duties for quantitative controls on imports will help to eliminate the danger of windfall profits. I do not think so. It will eliminate in one direction, in one sector; it will create windfall profits in another direction, in another sector. In certain items, like brass holders, bicycles, bicycle parts, the recommendations of the Tariff Commission have not been accepted. Import duties have been increased by the Government or higher import duties are sought to be levied by the Government. I agree that that is necessary to give higher protection to the small scale units that are engaged in the production of these articles. This is a very good proposal. It would be a very welcome proposal to protect the small scale units. But, what will happen behind the tariff walls? The large-scale units will thrive and get exceptional advantages. These exceptional advantages will be utilised to inundate, flood and ultimately disrupt the small-scale industries. The large-scale units will make very high profits and will oust the small enterprises. In the brass holders industry, the Tariff Commission tells us that just one large-scale factory in Bombay, and that too a foreign firm, has the production capacity to provide for all the needs of our country today. With high tariff walls, with enhanced fiscal duties, it should be possible for this one large-scale enterprise, which is a foreign enterprise to boot, to produce enough brass holders to disrupt and destroy the small producers. I do not know in what way windfall profits will be reduced by this Bill. Nor do I know in what way the small scale producers will be protected.

It is interesting to find that even when there were quantitative restrictions; even when there were quantitative controls over imports, Indian industries were not able to produce to their full capacity. I shall cite only two instances. One is the classic instance of razer blades. At present we are using only 10 per cent. of our production capacity. In the sheet glass industry, we are using only 30 per cent. of our installed capacity. The landed cost of 16-18 oz. sheet glass used to be Rs. 28-8-0 a case while the market price was Rs. 48/- per case. For the 24 oz. sheet glass, the landed cost was Rs. 42-10-0 a case, and the market price in Calcutta was Rs. 75/- per case. While on the one hand, we have an indigenous sheet glass industry which was working only 30 per cent. of its capacity, imported sheet glass, which you had restricted under the import policy, was able to fetch fancy prices in the market. Why is it so? May be that the quality of our goods is not up to the mark; may be, as was pointed out by my hon. friend yesterday, there is a certain amount of consumers' prejudice. If there is consumers' prejudice, if the quality is not up to the mark we have already armed the Government with the requisite powers, and with the

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requisite personnel. I believe that in the Ministry of my hon. friend, there is a section devoted to this work. I would like to know from the Minister what that section has been doing. I shall come to that a little later when I come to the working of the Tariff Commission. But, the fact remains that even where we had provided quantitative restrictions, even where we had provided effective protection to our industries, we have not been able to make full use of our production capacity. We know that such a contingency would arise. We had armed the Government. We had provided them with the requisite personnel. But, Government, so far, have not been able to tell us why they have failed us signally in this direction.

As far as the policy of quantitative control is concerned, I find that though the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who is our colleague in this House, denied the suggestion, the fact remains that in this very interesting and valuable report that has been produced, by the Chamber has put it on record that it prefers quantitative control to general tariff protection. The report says on page 7:

> "A very important advantage in using import control as compared to tariff protection is that while the effect of an increased rate of duty on the volume of imports of a given commodity can hardly be foreseen, restriction on imports provide a direct assistance to the indigenous industry and is, therefore, a far more effective instrument of protection than the raising of import duty."

1 P.M.

As far as our industrialists are concerned, they want, therefore, quantitative restrictions, but naturally no suggestions have been made, no worthwhile safeguards have been provided in this report to see that the consumers are not exploited or that windfall profits are not made by the favoured importers. Now, it is here that one would have expected Government to come out and make suggestions. An under-developed country that is trying to develop herself cannot abandon completely the weapon of quantitative control from her fiscal armoury. Quantitative controls are necessary. Quantitative controls may have to be embarked upon in certain circumstances. And, quantitative controls, as was pointed out seven or eight years back in this very chamber inevitably creates certain circumstances where windfall profits become possible. And now, how are these difficulties to be met? Several years back it was suggested: take recourse to State trading. The Government was not prepared to consider State trading. At that time, they shut their eyes, they ignored, they refused to look into the windfall profits that were being made. Today, for reasons that I shall come to a little later, the Government are prepared to abandon quantitative restrictions, Government are prepared to throw aside, to discard completely the valuable weapon from our fiscal armoury. On both these occasions, it is my contention that the Government have been woefully wrong. In the past they should have looked at this problem from the angle from which the note was prepared by the Commodity Prices Board; and today it would be wrong on their part completely to ignore this question. If the Federation has merely posed the question as an *obiter dictum* and ignored its implications, the Government are doing no better by not merely ignoring the implications of this question, but by refusing to pose it at all.

Then again, the Government's case is considerably weakened by what is happening. We are raising tariff walls at the suggestion, at the recommendation of our Ministers, but what do we find, Sir? Behind the tariff wall, over the tariff wall foreign interests are coming. They are jumping over the tariff walls and establishing themselves behind it. What

do we find in the cycle industry? Our Minister is very much interested in the cycle Industry. I know that he has been showing a considerable solicitude towards this industry. But, what do we find? As soon as tariff walls were raised, two foreign concerns, Raleigh and Hercules—established themselves, have been permitted to establish themselves, taking advantage of the increased tariff walls. We have in our country Capitalist Cycle Industry. The Hind Cycles are there, belonging to the Birlas. There are other cycle factories also organised by the big enterprises in our country. We have also small scale cycle industry. We have both these kinds of industry. We have quite a problem on our hands in trying to reconcile these two sectors of industry, but while these problems are unresolved, we are permitting, we have deliberately allowed, some foreign interests to come in—of course, in association with some Indian interests. But, is it wise, is it proper, that we should permit these foreign interests to come and take advantage of the tariff walls that we are creating; and if the foreign interests are going to jump over and come here, well, I think, as my friend pointed out just now, we shall be; we may be removing one difficulty but building up another obstacle for ourselves. We may be industrialising ourselves, but we may not become the masters of our industrialisation. These are questions of great importance, and it is necessary that the Government should make its position clear.

The Import Control Inquiry Committee that was appointed some time back, in its report, had said that quantitative restrictions had three specific purposes. The three purposes were outlined as follows:

> "A. To limit the aggregate imports on Government or commercial account to the total available foreign exchange earnings from different sources including sterling releases.
>
> B. To distribute the available foreign exchange resources in the most equitable manner among the commodities required for:
>
> (i) the planned development of agriculture and industry; and
>
> (ii) essential requirements of consumers.
>
> C. Consistently with the above to moderate the fluctuations in the prices of particular commodities when they may have risen abruptly much above the parity of general level of prices on account of shortages resulting from deficiencies of supply."

These were the three reasons. These were the three purposes for which generally quantitative restrictions are used. Now, we find that as far as giving protection is concerned, in the past quantitative restrictions helped us in building up, in fostering industries like the antimony industry, but today we are told it will be possible to provide necessary protection by increasing the tariff barriers. That may or may not be.

As far as our foreign exchange resources are concerned, we are in a comfortable position, as was pointed out by the previous speakers, we have been slowly, steadily improving our position. While in March, 1951, our sterling balances were to the tune of Rs. 884 crores in 1952 there was a decline by Rs. 131 crores, but in 1953-54 we have been improving our position, and in March 1954 our sterling balances were at Rs. 754 crores. As far as our foreign exchange position is concerned, it is undoubtedly improving, and perhaps it might be argued that it is because of this improvement that some of these restrictions are being relaxed. But may I point out that this improvement has been there for a considerable time; and it is difficult to establish, it is difficult to discover a casual relationship between the improvement in the foreign exchange position and the changes in Government's policy.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

But, what about the third factor, the regulatory factor? The Import Control Inquiry Committee had emphasized, had laid a considerable amount of emphasis on, the regulatory aspect of our import policy. In what way will these regulatory purposes be fulfilled? It is here that we find that the Government of India are looking at our economic situation from an entirely different angle. The Reserve Bank of India, in its latest report, has this to say about our economic conditions:

> "The distinguishing feature of the Indian economy during 1953-54 was its overall stability... Economic policy during the year further strengthened the forces making for stability and flexibility of the system."

Further on, it is pointed out that as a consequence of these developments there was in 1953-54 a greater measure of balance between aggregate supply and aggregate demand than in the previous years both in the market for goods and in the market for money. There is the greatest stability in our economy. The flexible forces in our economy are being strengthened. That is the general assessment of our economic condition made by the Reserve Bank. And what do the Government want to do? The Government want to take advantage of the situation to rely more and more on the market forces, to foster the market forcest. There is a general movement towards greater and greater reliance on private enterprise and market forces. I may say, Sir, that the general philosophy that seems to guide our Minister is that capitalist enterprise is good for social progress. In the next five years, it seems the Government of India have committed themselves to a policy of increasing reliance on capitalist enterprise for social progress. Now, this is a philosophy which a large section of this House, irrespective of party division, has never accepted. This philosophy is sought to be introduced by the backdoor. I know it may not be possible for the Minister or for the Government to come forward and get the approval of a philosophy of capitalist enterprise being good for social progress. By pursuing this policy in a subtle manner, the Government are creating a serious situation. Public opinion in this country is not able to realise what is taking place at present. Stabilisation of our economy is being utilised not for the purpose of realising our social objectives but for promoting capitalistic enterprise, to increase the area of its operation in our economy and for enhancing its control. We find that as the economics of development and welfare in our country are vitiated by capitalism, so also we find that import policy is shaped to a considerable extent by our Commonwealth link. We find that other countries are very much interested in the liberalisation of trade and in regard to this policy of liberalisation of trade the *"Economist"* recently cautioned Britain in its editorial of September, 11, 1954. It reads as follows:—

> "The policy of standing still, or rather of edging instead of dashing forward to freedom, should still be possible."

This expression "edging forward" is a very good expression. The whole policy of the Government is to edge forward. We do want the Government to go forward, but it prefers to edge forward. Why? When there is edging forward it is very often the case that people are not able to discover the direction. Freedom here means freedom of trade for capitalist enterprise. The editorial continues:—

> "And it is this policy—though with the emphasis on the forward as well as on the caution on a more liberal import policy rather than an earlier C-Day—that should be urged on Mr. Butler as

he packs his brief-case this week-end for his journey across the Atlantic."

Our own Finance Minister also has packed his brief-case and made the journey across the Atlantic and I am afraid that in his brief-case you will find more or less the same kind of policy documents that have been found in the brief-case of Mr. Butler and that is a matter of no little concern to us all.

There is again a considerable difference of opinion on this policy of liberalisation of trade. Who is to do it? Is the GATT to do it or is it to be done by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations? Argentina has proposed that problems of commodity agreements should be handled not through the GATT but they should be handled by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Britain is in favour of handling everything and channelling all trade talks through GATT. There are other under-developed countries like Argentina, for instance, which want a different kind of policy. U.S.S.R., I am told, also wants that this kind of discussion; that this kind of agreement, should be arrived at through the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations where matters would not be dealt with by business men or business interests to a considerable extent but where they would be handled by political interests and where political forces would play a part in influencing the policies of the developed countries towards the under-developed countries. I do not know on this question what is the policy of our Government. Are we trying to relax our regulations, are we trying to liberalise our trade because the sterling area wants it, because it is the set policy of the British Government, or are we trying to liberalise our trade because we are committed to the GATT? Are we trying to give article 11 a greater importance over article 12? Are we going to permit the elimination of article 12 from the agreement in order that article 11 should become sovereign? There are important questions. Little indication has been given by the Finance Minister in his statement on these points. The Finance Minister has not told us frankly what is being planned. We do not know whether the Finance Minister, when he has gone abroad has gone with some brief from his colleagues in Delhi or is he going to get the brief in England? We are entitled to know this. I am sure that the Finance Minister's colleagues must have given him a brief. What is that brief? In any case what is the focus in which this Bill that has been brought forward is to be viewed and considered? What is the larger frame-work in which these particular amendments are to be set? I am surprised and I am also pained to find that we are not being taken into confidence and that we are not being told what is in the mind of the Government. We want to bring about social and economic re-organisation of our society, we want to create a new society in terms of our national traditions, in terms of the teaching of the masters of our freedom movement. At no time we are told this or explained this. We have periodical discussions on foreign policy, we have no periodical discussions on economic policy. We have no opportunity of discussing the over-all implications of the various economic decisions that are being taken by the Government. I do not know whether such a periodical review takes place in the Cabinet or not. Anyway, we have no opportunity of having such an over-all discussion.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the way in which the Tariff Commission works. Some criticism was voiced by previous speakers about the working of the Tariff Commission. I am in agreement with some of the comments that were made yesterday. The Tariff Commission has refused to concern itself with the jumping over of the tariff walls by some foreign concerns. Secondly, it has neglected the question of the small-scale manufacture of components and spare parts in the development of industry. The Commission

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

does not bother to collect information and make any recommendation about the solution of the difficulties. All that the Commission does is to refer in a bureaucratic fashion, the matter to some other Committee, section or Bureau. It is surprising to find that no one is prepared to catch the ball but passes it on to other Committee. We expect the Tariff Commission to come forward and give us concrete suggestions. If they want to have more powers, if they want to have more finances, all that can be made available to them. Either the Tariff Commission or the Planning Commission or someone should be able to give us concrete suggestions so that we may know where we stand. As far as the relations between the small industries and the big industries are concerned it is not a minor question. We all know that there are different technological levels and the higher technological developments have a tendency to flood and wipe out the lower technological developments. India at least should know that. We know it from the days of Dadabhai Naoroji that the tendency of technology is to flood out those who are on a lower level by disrupting them. This can happen not merely from industries outside our country but it can also happen between the industries inside the country and also inside different sectors of an industry. Unless these questions are thoroughly looked into, unless they are thoroughly examined by the Tariff Commission, I do not know what value there will be for the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission makes a recommendation and Government modifies that recommendation. If that is so, then why have the Tariff Commission at all? What is the philosophy on which the Government is functioning today? Why is it that the Tariff Commission comes forward with a recommendation and the Government says 'no' to that recommendation and take some other action? Why is it so? Government says: "It is not enough to give so much protection only. We must give them more, otherwise our small units are likely to be wiped out." Is it not known to the Tariff Commission that it is the policy of the Government to safeguard and build up small units of production? If the Government have not made this policy clear even to the Commission, how is it possible for the rest of India to understand what the policy of the Government is?

Then again there is this question, namely, what advantages are the consumers getting as the result of protection being given to these industries? This point has been brought out over and over again. An hon. Member here yesterday talked about the necessity of consumer research surveys. It is absolutely necessary that we should know to what extent the consumers are benefiting and why is it that sufficient goods are not selling and as fast as they should sell.

It is absolutely necessary that we find out where are the difficulties, what are the difficulties, etc. I find that this Government, in spite of the increasing and widening bureaucracy in spite of the fact that bureaucracy seems to be foliating day by day, are not undertaking the responsibilities that are of essential for India's economic development to be accomplished.

I would, therefore, say, that while this Bill may be an important Bill, it becomes very difficult for us to formulate our opinions and to decide whether we should vote in favour of it or against it, because we do not know, and we have not been told about the wider framework of the policies of which this Bill will form a part. I would be grateful to you and to the hon. Minister, if in the course of the discussion we are given an opportunity to understand this wider framework, so that it may be possible for us to look at the Bill in an understandable and significant manner.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): I was hearing the remarks offered by Shri K. P. Tripathi on this

Bill just now. He is not here at the moment, but I would like to ask him one thing. What does he want from Government? For the last one week, I have been reading some articles about sterling balances. I find that the hon. Member is saying now that Government are squandering away our sterling balances, and he wants Government to be serious only in accumulating sterling balances. On the other hand, popular opinion demands the use of the sterling balances. This is the difficulty before Government.

Now, I would like to say something to my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar also. Formerly, he used to claim himself to be a biologist, but yesterday he claimed to be an economist. He said something which does not, however, fit in with the science of economics. Speaking about deficit financing, he asked some questions. I want to ask him one or two questions. He said why the Government of India's policy, although not announced by the Finance Minister or the Commerce and Industry Minister for this change in import policy was to counteract the inflationary trend. I want to ask him whether a change in the fiscal policy of the country becomes necessary or not to meet a situation created by the provision of additional spending power to the community in the process of implementation of the National Plan? And whether liberalised imports become necessary or not to counteract the inflationary trend in economy created by increased public expenditure, and thus keep the price line steady? He quoted from Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, and refuted him also. I want to ask him these two questions, and I would be glad to get a reply from him.

I now come to the Bill. Whatever might have been the failings of Government, we must admit that the achievement made by Government in the commercial and industrial fields has been really great. I feel that the policy that they have followed in the sphere of international trade has not only helped us to stabilise our position in foreign trade, but to make our position sound, so far as the balance of payments position is concerned. It has also provided enough facilities and avenues for the indigenous industries to develop and expand.

This Bill, which is certainly not an ordinary one, is nothing but a consequential demand of that policy to arm Government with a weapon which will help them to strengthen their position to pursue that policy. This is a healthy measure, and one can have little difference, so far as its aims and objects are concerned.

Yesterday, Shri Bansal made some remarks against the Tariff Commission. I would like to submit only one thing and that is that the Tariff Commission is an independent body, almost a quasi-judicial body, and so far as I have been able to follow this Government's attitude towards the Tariff Commission, they have always tried to accommodate the wishes of the Tariff Commission. This amendment is also just to accommodate the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I would like to thank Government for their efforts to set up a healthy convention by accepting the recommendations of an independent body like the Tariff Commission. The developing of this convention will inspire confidence in the people, and I think that that is a thing which deserves to be encouraged.

Coming to the Bill itself, I would like to say that I am in full agreement with Government in their decision to liberalise imports, and to shift emphasis from the quantitative control on imports to their regulation by tariffs and regulations. It was urgently required in the face of the developing trade conditions.

I agree with the hon. Finance Minister when he says in his statement that:

> "Our import policy by imposing quantitative restrictions on several commodities and by the fixation of small quotas has had the effect of creating artificial scarcity and of needlessly raising

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

the consumer price of such articles. The allotment of small quotas has had the effect of preventing new-comers from coming into trade."

I am glad to see that this Bill seeks to end that state of affairs. I also feel that the huge profits earned by a particular set of people will also be eliminated by this new policy, and the consumers will find themselves placed better, and they will be able to get better goods at cheaper rates. Further, the import trade would now be competitive and less monopolistic, and some stability will be imparted to our economy. Apart from this stability, I feel that this liberalisation of import policy, as announced by the Finance Minister, will earn good revenue for the public exchequer. This reason alone is not less important to warrant such a change in the policy. I also feel that a definite measure of flexibility will be imparted to our economy. This policy of liberalisation of imports will also open new avenues for increasing our exports. There may also be chances for us to rehabilitate the export position in regard to oils, oilseeds, tobacco, raw cotton, mica and lac, which have been in a very bad position up to this day. In view of all this, I support this Bill.

I would now like to place one or two doubts that have come to my mind. I would like to put one or two questions to Government in this regard. First, I would like to have their reply in regard to a question put by one of the leading papers in this country. Firstly, I want to know why the prices paid by the consumer for manufactured goods have not fallen as significantly as the prices that he gets for what he produces. I want to know how this anomaly is proposed to be eliminated.

Secondly, I want to know how far it was essential and desirable that our Government should yield to the demand of the United Kingdom, to permit the transfer of textiles to the free licensing list. I know that because of the prices and quality, this position is not going to affect us very far. But what has hurt my feeling is the argument of the President of the British Board of Trade, and our compliance to his demand. The House is aware of the fact that the volume of the British imports into our country has not declined, and it is rather at its peak. If it had declined, then there would have been some reasons for them to make some grievance, and we would have had no objection to help them. But if they desire to dictate to us what we should import, and what we should not, then I feel they are going too far, and I cannot agree to that.

Next, I would like to say something about a particular industry, to which my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta referred, *viz.*, the cycle industry. The House is aware of the fact that the cycle industry, although it was founded earlier, is almost a post-war industry. The development that it has made in a short span of life is really great, and it has not only made the production good both qualitatively and quantitatively, but has been able to stabilise its position as well. The commendable success that this industry has achieved is much more due to the protective policy followed by Government in this regard, than to anything else. The cycle industry's claim to get protection was recognised as late, as 1946 only, when the revenue duties were converted into protective duties. In 1949, the Tariff Commission again recommended protection for it, and the same was granted. In May 1954, again, the Tariff Commission has recommended its case for protection, and as expected, Government have accepted to give protection to it with certain modifications, and this industry will get protection for two years more.

There has been some talk as regards this protection, and there have been some questions whether protection should be given to this industry or not. Without going into the merits of the

case, I will only say one thing, and that is that even an industrialised and advanced country like the U.S.A., which has all the requisite raw materials, the necessary skill and finance, has had to raise tariff walls to fight against the British-made cycles. Therefore, the case for protection being given to the cycle industry is quite justified.

But here, I would like to say one thing. Mr. Asoka Mehta took exception to the presence of good cycles like Hercules and Raleigh etc. Cycle is a poor man's conveyance; it is the worker's necessity. Is it not necessary for us to provide cheap and better cycles to the low income group people? If we decide to have good cycles and cheap cycles along with protection, we have to provide competition also. Therefore, the Government are perfectly justified in deciding to import some good quality cycles. The import of good quality cycles will keep the indigenous industrialists vigilant, alert and non-complacent.

Before I conclude, I would like to caution Government that in the matter of imports and exports, we should be guided only by those policies that might be helpful today to reconstruct the country's economic development. The policy of import and export need not be guided by a temporary disequilibrium in the balance of payments position or in the annual statement of receipt and expenditure. It should follow only a considered policy that might prove helpful towards the programme of economic development of the country. Therefore, if the Government decide to stick to the old policy of quantitative restrictions in imports, there is nothing to feel shy about it. Import restrictions as a form of protection are a recognised right of an under-developed country passing through a phase of industrialisation. and India cannot give up her right to use import quotas for protecting her industries and for reserving foreign exchange over night.

In that background, India's attempt to liberalise import is indeed a bold decision, and also a rejection of the demand of the vested interests of the country. I feel the Government deserve congratulations for this policy.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing, and that is that some attempts be made to raise duties on some GATT items after seeking their release, especially stoves, domestic refrigerators, type-writers and wireless receivers. With these words, I conclude.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): This Bill that is before us has a number of objects before it. One of the objects is to procure additional revenue, and it is a legitimate object. We have no doubt that by imposing higher rates of duty, Government will be able to procure additional revenue. It is also claimed that in this process of imposing higher rates of duty for revenue purposes, they will also give a certain amount of protection to local industries. Now, we admit that that protection will be there and will be available to local industries. But it can be doubted whether this is an ideal method of giving protection to industries. After all, all matters of protection to industries have to be very carefully and meticulously examined from all aspects concerned in the matter. But what are we going to do here in our hurry to raise additional revenues by this method of increased rates of duty? We shall find that a certain amount of protection is being granted to these local industries. I am afraid this method of giving indirectly protection to local industries is rather a careless method, a blind method. We do not know what is being given to which industry.

Now, it is also claimed that one of our objects is to restrict imports, not by quantitative restrictions but by this method of levying increased rates of duty. Well, that object will be realised because these increased rates of duty will increase the landed cost of our imports and that may conceivably result in restriction of imports. Then, it is also claimed that through a liberalisation of import licences, we wish to provide some elbow-room for newcomers. Now, it

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

is very difficult really to understand how this is going to be achieved. Here, on our own admission, as a result of increased rates of duties, we expect that our imports will be restricted. Now, if imports are going to be restricted, then the old position of scarcity will continue. Then, what is the good use of giving liberalised import licences to these newcomers? The position will be that there will be more import licences and less imports. How is it going to help these newcomers? In a shrinking trade, in a shrinking import trade, these new-comers will be compelled to compete or face a terrific competition with established importers. And let us not forget, as I said, that the overall quantum of our import trade is expected as a result of these higher duties to be reduced.

Now then, it is also expected through the medium of this Bill to mop up middlemen's profits. If on the supply side, the condition of scarcity, on our own hypothesis, is going to prevail, then I do not see how we are going to succeed materially in taking away the profits of the middleman, and especially to the extent we expect. Because in all this calculation, what we are doing is that we are assuming somehow that the demand side will remain constant. But it does not remain constant. In some of these items which will be subject to these higher rates of duty there will be a shrinkage of demand. In others and to the extent to which the items are items which have what is known as an inelastic demand, the demand will continue unchanged, consequently if scarcity or reduction in supply prevails, then the middleman will certainly be able to put up his price sufficiently high to take care of the higher rates of duty as well as of his traditional margin of profit. So this has to be looked into.

Now, it must be said that lately the administration of our import control has very greatly improved. It is a very creditable record that we have had of this department in the last few years. It has organisationally greatly improved and its efficiency and its promptness in dealing with the increasing number of applications deserve our compliments.

Now, this whole problem has also something to do with our balance of payments position. In the statement made by the Finance Minister a few days ago, the position as it appeared to him is stated as follows:

> "A policy of restrictionism of this nature can be justified by a chronic position of imbalance in our balance of payments of a kind which no longer obtains."

Since that chronic position of imbalance in our balance of payments no longer obtains, is it intended that we can just go away on a career of free spending of our foreign exchange? Some of us were very gravely disturbed when we read that statement as we tried to realise what its implications for the future would be. But, luckily, when the Minister for Commerce and Industry made his statement yesterday in this House, there was ground for re-assurance. This is what he said:

> "Unfortunately, even now it is not possible for us to say that our foreign exchange difficulties have been permanently solved."

This is indeed very re-assuring, as compared to the very categorical statement I have read just a few minutes ago. I will read this again.

> "Unfortunately, even now it is not possible for us to say that our foreign exchange difficulties have been permanently solved and that we can afford to allow unrestricted and unlimited imports of all commodities and from all directions. Indeed, there will be heavy demands on our foreign exchange resources to meet our requirements of plant and machinery and raw materials for certain industries for the second Five Year Plan. Therefore, the availability of foreign exchange will continue to be restricted."

I think, most of us in this House will find ourselves more in agreement

with this very balanced and realistic mood on the question of our foreign exchange and our balance of payments position.

I will just make a short reference to new-comers again. In the past, it seems these new-comers were accommodated by taking a slice out of what was available for established importers, and the process by which this was done was by applying a certain percentage deduction to the quotas of established importers. Sometimes, this wholesale or all-round application of a percentage deduction resulted in certain unexpected hardships. I know of certain cases where a deduction of some 50 per cent was applied for the import of certain special articles. After deducting 50 per cent., what remained was an import licence of hardly Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. If these importers wanted to import an article from America and if the minimum quantity which the American manufacturer would supply would be, say, of the value of five thousand dollars, that is, about twenty-five thousand rupees, this importer having a small import licence of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 after the deduction of 50 per cent., had no use for his licence. This is not a very good illustration but this is one of the illustrations that I can just think of.

My suggestion is that the Commerce and Industry Ministry should in future consider some such plan; say, established importers having a quota of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs may, by all means, be subjected to the full percentage of deduction, 50 per cent or 60 per cent, whatever it is. You know a small firm working in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras—and if it is a firm with a quota of Rs. 1 lakh only and if you apply the same rate of deduction, what will happen? It comes to Rs. 50,000 and the hardship on this particular firm is much greater. So, just as we have certain considerations and classifications in our income-tax, we should have some system here also. I am quite sure it is not beyond the ingenuity of the Commerce and Industry Ministry or our Import Control Department to have some such classification.

For instance, in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras one lakh of rupees should be the minimum for established importers and in the mofussil, say cities like Poona, you can have Rs. 50,000 as the minimum. In the former case there should be no deduction for one lakh and in the latter no deduction for fifty thousand. If the newcomers have got to be accommodated, then the bigger ones with Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 lakhs of quota should be asked to contribute, instead of a deduction of 50 per cent, increase it by, say, 10 per cent and you will probably get more for the newcomers than by making a very rigid deduction of 50 per cent on the biggest as well as the smallest established importers.

It is expected that as a result of the measures contemplated in this Bill a revenue of Rs. 4½ crores will be secured by Government. I wish the Government all luck. They may achieve this object. I am not quite sure whether they would have equal luck in the case of their other objects.

The whole case for this Bill, as it is presented to us has not been a very clearly stated one. Ordinarily, in a case like this, I would have said at the outset that I am very sceptical about the whole purpose of this Bill. But, from my experience of the last few years, I have a certain amount of faith in the soundness of the calculations and proposals that emanate from the Commerce and Industry Ministry and it is only this faith that bears me up and what I have just said are some of my misgivings.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the import policy of the Government of India today is under a change. The purpose of this measure, as I understand it, is to bring about a shift in our approach. Many members have already spoken in detail whether a change or shift, whatever it is, is timely, necessary and reasonable. They have advanced arguments both

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

in favour and against. I am here to make a few observations on certain things which have not been touched so far by the hon. Members.

I have got here the cutting of *The Financial Times*, London, dated 15th September, 1954. It relates to the question of Commonwealth talks in London about the GATT. I find very surprising things in this article and the article says that there will be a meeting of the officers of the Commonwealth Governments very shortly in London to consider some of the technical questions connected with the Conference of GATT which will meet very soon in the next month. I find there that the policy of the British Government has been enunciated briefly and in very clear terms. According to that article, the intention of the GATT Conference is to frame a general pattern of rules for governing the use of quantitative restrictions by means of import quotas. In this connection, we have to examine what will be the type of rules that are going to be framed and how far those rules will affect our trade policy. The intention of the Government of Britain seems to be very clear. It wants to promote indiscriminate quota-free trading. This is the basis of Britain's policy in regard to trade. I find here that Britain has protested to the Government of India a number of times in the past regarding the high restrictive policy followed by the Government of India so far in respect of imports. I am reading from *The Financial Times* of the 20th August 1954—Mr. Thorneycroft stated .....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He is the President of the Board of Trade.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes, he stated that the Government of Britain has protested to the Government of India about tariff and quota restrictions on their textile exports to India. The article continues—

> "Some sections of the industry believe that pressure should now be put upon the Indian Government by restricting imports of Indian grey cloth into this country, and, if the British Government's present quotas fail to produce an easing of Indian restrictions on Lancashire goods, the request for retaliation will certainly be repeated."

So, we understand by this that the Government of Britain not only employs persuasion but also threats. It is prepared to follow the policy of retaliation if the Government of India does not yield to their request. The main purpose of the Government of Britain is to promote their trade and exports. They do not want the Government of India to have restrictive quotas. By reducing the quotas, they want us to provide sufficient market for their manufactured goods. For this purpose they are envisaging a scheme of rules which will tighten the control governing the use of quantitative import controls. In other words, they want to have a set of rules for the GATT by which they can exercise greater control over our import policy. They want to utilise the GATT for their ends. They want to make it the instrument of their policy. This is something extraordinary. According to the Finance Minister, and some other Ministers also, we have been told very often here that the GATT is a trade organisation, an organisation which will bring about a sort of adjustment in respect of trade and tariff, on a multilateral basis, but it is amazing to find that Britain is thinking in a different way altogether. The British way of thinking is not the way of thinking of the other Commonwealth countries. I read again from *The Financial Times* of the 1st November, 1954—

> "Britain's interests as an exporter in a world of convertible currencies require a system of rules which will prevent any country from placing an absolute limit on the amount of any product that it will buy from abroad. There would of course have to be exceptions."

According to Britain, if there

should be any high restrictive quota policy in a particular country under certain circumstances, that will be treated on its merits and there should not be a general policy at all. It goes on to say—

> "The rules should be changed so that any country introducing such restrictions on balance of payments grounds should be under an obligation to justify them to a committee of its peers (as in the O.E.E.C.) and not merely to consult with the other members of the organisation ....."

According to this article, I find that there will be a committee of peers under the aegis of this organisation and if you want in future to change the rules or if you want to make a shift in your policy, you have to justify your stand and argue your case before this committee. If the committee agrees, you will have your policy changed, otherwise not. This GATT has really become a sort of an iron chain around us, and the so-called movement for revision of GATT seems to work against our interests. I strongly feel that this change in the import policy of our Government might have been brought about as a result of the protest by the Government of Britain. I feel we are not acting independently in this matter. Our policy has been tied up with the policy of Britain, and GATT has been made a convenient instrument by Britain to impose its policy on India and other countries. Here I can just quote the instance of Japan. Japan wanted to come to the GATT and it has been trying all along, but till this day Japan has not been admitted as a member of the GATT, presumably on the ground that Japan may become a little unscrupulous, as it was before the war. They seemed to justify the non-admission of Japan into the GATT on that ground. Anyway, there seems to be a change in their outlook because of the American influence, and Britain may agree to the admission of Japan into the GATT in the very near future, but I want to show here how GATT is making this an iron curtain or as a sort of "close system" which does not allow others at all into it, and we are a member of the "close system". I feel that the time has come to reconsider our position with regard to the GATT not merely with regard to the changes to be made in the constitution or rules to be framed, but with regard to our relationship with the GATT, whether we should remain in the GATT or not. I want to state here that this Bill has been brought about by the Commerce and Industry Minister just to please the English interests, just to please Britain. We have been submitting ourselves too much to the dictates of Britain in the matter of trade. I feel that this is not a policy which has been considered on its own merits. This is a Bill dictated by Britain if I am allowed to say so. Even if the Minister says that he is still independent and that he has not in any way bowed down before Britain—he may say so in so many words—I feel that the policy has been linked too much with Britain. We are sinking and swimming along with Britain. This is very unfortunate.

2 P.M.

Regarding one or two points which have been prominently discussed, I wish to make a few observations. The time has come to see whether it is a good policy to lean too heavily on only one type of system for protecting young industries. In other words, we should see whether we must have only tariffs and tariffs alone for the purpose of protecting our industries and nothing else, is adequate. We must consider whether this type of protection will be adequate, whether it will serve our purpose or whether it has got any other dangerous consequences and whether other measures should be taken along with a high tariff policy. I am a protectionist from the very beginning. The hon. Minister agrees with me that this is a protection measure. But, I want to know whether this provides an adequate protection to our industries.

I humbly submit that protection by means of high tariffs is not at all adequate protection. Of course, tariff

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duties may bring in a lot of revenue to the exchequer, and from that point of view it may be justified. Revenues are necessary and tariffs should be resorted to. That is one way of protection. Another way of protection is to have restrictive quotas. The difference between the quota system and the tariffs is this. If you content yourselves with levying tariff duties and dispense with the quota system, we will be throwing the entire internal market to the exporters of other countries. Other countries may export any goods to our land without restriction, provided they pay the tariff. This is making too much room for the free play of market forces. After all, we are advocating controlled economy, planned economy. There should be planning and control not only in the domestic sector, but also in the matter of external and internal trade. Unless there is proper control, it will be very difficult to check the free forces that will operate. We should not import a market economy through the backdoor. We believe in planning. Very well, we must have planned economy. But, we should not sabotage this planned economy by importing the market economy through the backdoor. If we allow a lot of imports from other countries, in effect, we will be having a market economy. There will be a release of free forces of supply and demand. Unscrupulous businessmen will come in and make a lot of money by trading. So, I say that it is very dangerous to lean heavily on one type of restriction, that is, tariff restriction. I say that tariff restriction should be combined with the quota system. That is the proper basis of protection, the only adequate way of protecting an industry. If you want to have a proper protection policy, we should see that there is no loophole anywhere. Therefore, I say that the decision of the Government to liberalise imports will have ultimately the effect of doing away or dispensing with the quota system altogether. That is rather dangerous. It will go against the protectionist policy that we have been pursuing for long. We should not now follow a policy of import surplus. Of course, there are Members here who justify a policy of import surplus. They say, we have accepted deficit financing and deficit financing will lend support to the idea of more imports as a safeguard to prevent the evil consequences which flow from deficit financing. They say that liberal imports are necessary as a safeguard in an atmosphere of deficit financing. They also, say, we have been having so many development projects under the Five Year Plan, we are in need of a lot of goods and therefore it would be proper that we should liberalise imports. I feel that this is an one-way and short-sighted approach. It has not taken into consideration the other aspects. Suppose we allow unrestricted quantities of goods even though by providing high tariffs, the result will be, the products of Indian manufacture will go to the wall. They cannot compete with the goods from other countries. In the matter of price, there may be parity between the Indian goods and the foreign goods. But, in respect of quality, the foreign manufacture may be of a higher quality. In that case, the foreign article will be purchased by the customer. There is always the temptation to purchase the better article in the market. I feel that more tariffs alone will not save our industry. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister to reconsider the whole position. At this juncture, liberalisation of imports is not called for. I say so because there has already been liberalisation of imports since 1953. We have been liberalising from time to time, and there has been an increase in the imports. I may quote: and say that India's imports in 1953 amounted to Rs. 566·4 crores, and exports Rs. 530·8 crores, leaving a trade deficit of Rs. 35·6 crores. Still more liberalisation may prove dangerous to the industries which are already in the protected sector. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister to reconsider the whole position and see that our policy is based on sound lines. The Minister

may say that he is very anxious to enlarge the scope of foreign trade. The balance of payments position is very favourable. Therefore let us have more goods. We must take into consideration the consumer's interests and the consumer's point of view. For a very long time the consumer has been neglected. I also agree that it is certainly a view that must be considered. I do not say it is a very frivolous view, a wrong view, a very narrow view. Of course, we must take into consideration the views of the consumers. But, when considering the point of view of the consumers, we must also bear in mind that our industries should exist, should grow and the economy should be stabilised. First of all the country's economy should be stabilised. Subject to that, you protect the interests of the consumer. I have no objection. So, I feel that we should adopt a policy which will help to stabilise our economy. By importing large number of goods hereafter, it may create a situation of surplus in the country. It will be an artificial situation and people may think that there is so much of goods available in the market. Such an atmosphere is dangerous for the growth and the development of the native industry. It will create a new psychology altogether. People will think: "Yes, we will get a lot of goods, and goods are plenty." Then the purchases will be discouraged. The consumers will postpone their purchases to a future date. There may not be incentive left among the consumers. So, it will act as a discouraging factor in the economy if there is a feeling that we have got import surplus, or surplus of goods. Then it is the natural tendency of man to postpone his wants or to postpone his purchases. To that extent it will work as a discouraging factor for our Indian goods.

Lastly, Sir, I say that the Minister has not considered the vital question, the broader question of State trading. Now, I feel that we have had some experience in the matter of trade and commerce, in the matter of industry. We have already passed through nearly eight years of independence. We have gained sufficient experience, and it is high time that the State should step in to take up certain sectors at least in foreign trade. It should make a beginning, and should make an earnest attempt to reserve a few sectors in the foreign trade to the Government itself. I am not in any way against the concentration or more concentration of power in the hands of Government in this matter. I agree—we agree to give more powers to Government, provided they are properly utilised. We are not in any way standing against it and saying that there should not be concentration of power, there should not be extension of the activities of the Government. In this particular question I feel strongly that the Government should take early steps to reserve a few sectors of foreign trade and lay down a proper scheme, a proper pattern, for State trading. And I feel that the measure that has been brought forward needs revision and needs reconsideration. I wish that the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister would appreciate my point and would assure the House that this policy which has been enunciated will not be carried far, will be reconsidered and it will be changed. Once again I request the hon. Member to have both tariff as well as quota system for protection.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah—Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me in this debate have spoken at length on the so-called new import policy of the Government. Opposing views have been expressed from this side as well as that side, but, after the expression of these views and certain decoctions, as it were, having been administered to this new policy, I find that the policy—this new economic policy, the new import policy—seems to have become a little crystallised.

Now, Sir, what is the effect of this new import policy? The effect of this policy is to give increased facilities for imports from hard currency areas, to increase import quotas for certain

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items, removal of some of the restrictions on the use of import licences and the extension of the system of liberal licensing to a number of items.

My friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, who preceded me has strongly criticised the liberalisation of these imports, but he did not take into consideration the artificial scarcity which has been created in the market because of these quantitative restrictions, and I think the Government today is following a more rational policy than they have hitherto followed in this respect.

Some discussion has taken place regarding the question of the accumulation of our foreign exchange and my hon. friend Mr. Bansal who spoke yesterday expressed fears that our foreign exchange resources are being frittered away for these imports, and he said that these foreign exchange resources should be reserved for use for our next Five Year Plan. But if you closely examine the new import policy, you find that there is really no great danger of the frittering away of our foreign exchange resources. The accumulations which we have been making are much larger than what we are going to spend. Actually, as the Minister said yesterday, only a very small amount is going to be spent.

Now, Sir, there is another point to which I would like to refer, and that point relates to the import duty on spices. No Member has referred to this question. This duty which has been increased on spices is a duty which directly affects the poor consumer. Spices are an essential part of his food. This is a country .....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Very curious.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): All the spices are exported, but they are brought again for certain uses.

Shri Kasliwal: If you will please see, the duties have been increased from 37½ on chillies to 65 per cent. Now, this is a very large amount of duty. I wish the Minister had kindly told us as to what amount of revenue this increased duty will bring. I wish this matter could have been reconsidered by the Minister.

There is another part of this Bill to which very little attention has been given by Members. That relates to the question of protection to the various industries. My friend Mr. Asoka Mehta and one other Member referred to the bicycle industry. The bicycle industry, I am glad to say, as the Tariff Commission have said, has made great progress but there are certain things to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. Although the rated capacity of this industry is enough to supply the entire demand of the country yet this industry is manufacturing only half of the number of the bicycles which are being consumed in the country. The demand of bicycles in this country varies from four lakhs to four lakhs and fifty thousand, but only about two lakhs to two lakhs and fifty thousand bicycles are being manufactured here. When the rated capacity is there, there is no reason why these manufacturers should not manufacture the full quota of bicycles needed for the demands of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much of the money is being invested by foreign companies?

Shri Kasliwal: Well, there are only two concerns which have come up recently—Sen Raleigh and Hercules—but the amount of money which has been invested by the local investors is much greater than that invested by foreigners.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And how much money is being taken away year after year by way of profit?

Shri Kasliwal: I am afraid I may not be able to answer that question. Probably the hon. Minister will be able to do so.

Now, Sir, I am informed that a Development Council has recently been appointed for this industry. I would very much like to know what the Development Council has suggested for the improvement of this industry; whether this Council has chalked out any export programme for this industry. I am of the opinion that after some time this bicycle industry will be in a good position and may be able to send exports outside also. You will recall that we had previously no tea-chest industry but after adequate protection and after stabilising the industry, not only are we able to meet the local demand but we are now in a position to export tea-chests. Similarly to the hurricane lantern industry also some protection was given and later on, after a year or two, so many lanterns were manufactured and now we are in a position to export hurricane lanterns and protection to this industry is no longer needed. So I suggest.....'(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it not happen that before the foreign concerns were established here, the local industry had to compete with foreign industries and when they have shifted from there and been brought here, will not the problem still continue on account of the protection? The competition between the local industry depending on indigenous capital *versus* foreign owners inside the country will still continue. How is it an advantage to the local industry if they have cheap labour?

Shri Kasliwal: But the labour is employed all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, but only the labour is employed.

Shri Kasliwal: Then, Sir, I will revert to another industry—the ball bearing industry. You will recall that a year back there was some discussion on this industry. There is only one single unit manufacturing ball bearings in this country and the Tariff Commission, when they made an enquiry into this industry, said that this industry was very badly managed. They had some very castigating remarks to say about this industry. They said there was no proper system of costing. The cost of production was not properly related to the prices available in the market, but in spite of that they thought fit to give protection to this industry for a period of two years. Now this Bill proposes to extend this protection for another year. We have no information at all because the enquiry by the Tariff Commission is not yet over and we do not know what is the position of this industry. I wish the Minister would say something regarding this industry, whether the defects which the Tariff Commission has pointed out regarding this industry have been removed or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no other hon. Members wishing to speak. I, therefore, call upon the Minister to reply.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I was quite prepared to request you to extend the debate to tomorrow morning if the hon. Members were interested in speaking on the motion but since they are not, the problem is comparatively easy. The discussion on this motion is not in my view one that can be categorised in the manner in which my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta did today. My hon. friend felt that neither the Finance Minister in the statement that he made prior to the introduction of this Bill nor I in my introductory speech made the position clear in regard to Government's policy and that speeches made on the floor of this House on this Bill have not thrown any light either. Well, if more light is required and it is not forthcoming the hon. Member has quite a good reason to complain. After all, light is a matter which has relation in regard to our vision and it may be that he might need more light or he might need better glasses. It is a matter for somebody outside to decide—a doctor—in the case of my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta if it is not a case of his needing slightly better glasses. I mention this merely because I attach very great value to anything that falls from the mouth of

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my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. He has taken considerable pains to go into the history of this problem—the history with which hon. Members of this House are fairly familiar went to 1947 and traced the history from then onwards. So far as we are concerned, in this House we have been discussing this not merely during budget time but also practically every other day during Question Hour until a year or so ago. Hon. Members in this House have very kindly ceased asking questions about import policy during the last one year. At any rate, questions have been practically negligible numerically. All the questions more or less now relate to industries, cottage industries, and so on. As the Minister incharge of a very important sector of our economic life, I welcome all these questions from hon. Members not merely because they make hon. Members familiar and conversant with Government's policy but they also help the wider franchise that we all possess to understand Government's policy. In fact, as Mr. Asoka Mehta mentioned, I should certainly welcome this critical eye of the hon. Members being directed more often to the economic and industrial policy of this Government than what is done today once only during the budget session. During the Budget Session we have a few hours and during that many hon. Members speak and I have to give a hurried reply. I do not have the facility of being able to speak for one hour if I need to reply to hon. Members. I must say, therefore, I am in agreement with Mr. Asoka Mehta's view. I think nothing but good will come out of critical examination of Government's policy in this regard, and so far as I am concerned, I am prepared to place all the cards on the Table. The policy of the Government in regard both to commercial and industrial matters is just an open book. There is nothing that we have to hide and I can claim with a certain amount of humility, when things settled down and conditions settled down, we have not been doing badly.

Sir, the pride of place so far as replies are concerned, should normally be given to my indefatigable friend Mr. V. P. Nayar who probably is still going on with his researches and might come up with them later on, but unfortunately his points are of a very general nature and the points that he raised are such on which I could not give him satisfaction because it is a matter where if I am to give him satisfaction I must agree with his views. I do not, nor is Government's policy in any measure intended to be directed to be able to conform to the views that Mr. Nayar possesses. He laid down a very good proposition, about which other Members were touched indirectly, and that is that the Tariff Commission must be given a direction that in affording protection to industries, they should ignore industries in which there is an element of foreign capital or foreign management, even though they are established in this country. The hon. Member who spoke before me also mentioned this, and he has raised a similar point. I am afraid I cannot accept the proposition. We on one side invite foreigners to come and establish industries here. We have said in our industrial policy statement of 1948 that we shall, as far as possible, insist upon a majority participation in capital by Indians, and subject to the terms that we impose on them at the time of entry, we shall give them fair and equal treatment. So, this is the policy of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any broad classification of industries for which foreign capital is invited, or is it invited for all and sundry including in the case of those which can easily be manufactured in this country, or are in the process of manufacture, such as luxury goods, etc.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can tell you, broadly the policy is this. If it is possible for something to be started in this country without foreign technical know-how or foreign assistance, they are encouraged. If somebody is starting it, we give them

all encouragement. On the other hand, if that is not started, and if some foreigner comes, we just tell him, you must seek Indian participation, and without Indian participation, we would not give permission. And Indian participation, normally, we would like seventy per cent., so that foreign participation is only about thirty per cent. There are other cases where an industry is an important one. If Indian participation is not forthcoming in a large measure, then we allow foreign participation even to a larger extent. If all avenues are tried, and we want that industry established in this country for strategic and other reasons, and no Indian participation is forthcoming, then we allow the foreigner to establish that industry in this country on his own. Government have broadly adopted this policy having in view the need for establishment of more industries not only from the employment point of view, but from the point of view of making ourselves self-sufficient and strategically strong and also to provide goods and services for our people, is a thing which Government are conscious of, and want to further.

The hon. Member Shri V. P. Nayar raised a queer proposition in regard to deficit financing, and he quoted the authority of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. I do not know where exactly Dr. V. K. R. V. has said it. But so far as deficit financing in the pure theoretical sense is concerned, it means pumping in of more money into the economy. And if you pump in more money into the economy, well, that sets up an inflationary spiral. When an inflationary spiral is set up, then there is a larger amount of money impinging upon a smaller amount of goods and services. That means, either you have to control the purchasing power and canalise it in other forms, or alternatively, you provide more goods and services to the people, so that the inflationary spiral will not gather momentum. In fact, if we find that, as a result of a policy that we have adopted of pumping flat money into limitation for the purpose of financing our development needs, it is quite likely that we might have to import some more goods, so that the inflationary spiral may not gather momentum. That is the economics that I have studied in my time, and which I have sought to keep up to date, and it has not still been controverted. But we are not in that position today. The import policy today is not designed with a view to dealing with the effects that might arise from a policy of deficit financing. Deficit financing in this country has not gathered any momentum, as much as we would like it to because it is only when a policy of spending more money gathers momentum that the development plans will gather momentum. Unfortunately, we have not been spending as much as we wanted, and my colleague the Finance Minister, I suppose, at a suitable opportunity, might perhaps tell the House that the quantum of expenditure envisaged in the Five Year Plan may not be reached—I mean the revised expenditure. But if actually a condition like that comes into being, where the mal-effects of deficit financing are noticeable in our economy, then willy-nilly I have to find goods and services to put in the hands of people, so that the large amount of created money may not chase the small amount of goods. But anyway, I am not a professor of economics, and I have no desire to undertake the education of Shri V. P. Nayar in that regard.

Coming back to this question of the giving of a specific direction to the Tariff Commission, I cannot give a direction to the Tariff Commission in a manner which will directly conflict with the industrial policy of this Government, which has been declared, namely, that if any foreign enterprise is allowed to come, and after examination, we allow it to come, then subject to the terms imposed on them at the time of entry, we treat them fairly and squarely like any other person in this country. So, it is obvious that a discriminatory direction to the Tariff Commission is not a possibility.

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Shri V. P. Nayar has mentioned other factors like importation of motor cars. He was good enough to give me a copy of the photograph that he had of the car that has been produced in Moscow, and I propose to import on my own account, *i.e.* on account of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, a couple of cars for Government use, and we will try to find out what it is.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But Shri Bansal has a different story about it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If it is possible, if we find that the car is cheap and is good, we probably would find some persons already engaged in the industry to undertake it, or somebody else might come in, provided other conditions are favourable.

The next speaker was my young friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. I am not complimenting her because she is a woman, but I must say that it is a very good speech that she made. It showed that there has been an amount of work put behind it, which I would like in all humility to suggest that other younger Members of this House might well copy. By and large, it was an approval of Government's policy. But I would rather have a criticism of Government's policy, provided it is an intelligent criticism of it. If it has happened in this case that she finds that she can approve of it, I am grateful to her for it, but even if she had criticised our import policy, after a critical examination of the policy, I should not have resented it, because after all, in a democratic government, functioning as we do here, even our own people on this side must tell us where we go wrong, and where they think that we are not proceeding in correct lines, and that is a thing that I always welcome. After all, hon. Members in this House, and you, Sir, might remember that we were all on this side of this House, and I do not think we were always critical without some purpose. A criticism with a purpose is a thing that a democratic government has to welcome, and even if it is rather inconvenient for me to reply, I should certainly welcome it. If I cannot reply to it, I might perhaps keep quiet, but I would certainly take a note of it and utilise the facts given for purposes of mending matters.

The one point that my hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha made was a very useful point, namely that Government must have some kind of data, some kind of idea of the consumers' needs in the case of these goods. I would not use the technical term 'consumers' preference,' because its connotation varies and is rather wide. As you know, Government have not got a very large staff for purposes of investigation. We are building up our statistical and economic staff, and all this costs money, and if we build up a staff, but we do not make use of them, then that goes waste. It also happens now and again that each department has its own economic and statistical staff. My hon. friend the Finance Minister has more or less placed an embargo on ribbon development in this direction. We are trying, as far as possible, to utilise the material that we have not merely in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but in the Finance Ministry, the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission as well, not to speak of the Tariff Commission, and the Forward Markets Commission. I might tell my hon. friend, because she would be interested in it, that I have in my own way started a very small cell in each port, with an intelligence officer assisted by a couple of people in the major ports, who keeps himself informed generally of imports, the prices charged, the exports, the prices that are mentioned in the invoices, the market reports roundabout the port areas, (because we cannot go very much beyond that), and so on.

We agree that there is a lot of need for more light on these matters. A scientific investigation is necessary. Perhaps in course of time as we go on, we might even use the universities for this purpose. I had the good fortune to be asked to inaugurate the

All India Economic Conference last year, and I spent a whole day with the younger economists who were assembled there. And I felt that what we need today is not merely to get the economists to advise us but to educate the economists themselves about our needs. I felt the academic world did not know exactly what was being done in the practical field. I had told them that during the off-session period a group of ten or twelve should go round and see how the Government machinery worked either in regard to formulating tariff policy or in regard to dealing with Government's views that were expressed in places like the GATT or in the formulation of industrial policy or in any other such matter. I would like to take ten of them round my Ministry and perhaps the Finance Ministry as well, if my colleague would permit it, during the off-session period, so that they will know what the Government are doing. So it is a question of our not merely setting right our own machinery, but also of educating the people about what the Government are doing. I think we do need a lot of improvement in that direction. I value the suggestion made by my young friend, and within the limits that finance will permit us, we do propose to proceed in that direction. May be, some few years hence, we may be able to produce a White Paper similar to what is produced in U.K. before the budget, which will give all the information that people like my young friend want. But I must thank her for making the suggestion, and I assure her that these suggestions are not usually like pearls cast before swine.

I must express my deep gratitude to my friend, Shri Bansal, again, for a very critical appraisement of Government's policy in regard to imports. I must also express my personal gratitude to him for the few words of encouragement that fell out of his mouth. As a person who has very nearly reached the age of superannuation, I suppose I would not ordinarily blush if I am praised,....

An Hon. Member: Not yet.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: ....but it is a matter which I think we, as human beings, can take some pride in, if you feel that the institutions with which we are connected, namely, the Government of India, are not proceeding on wrong lines but on the right lines. It may be that it may not move fast, it may be that it moves slowly; it may not take into account the entire panorama that is unfolded before it or it might be narrow-minded. But anyway, it is moving, and moving in the right direction. I think that the speech of my hon. friend indicated that we are certainly moving in the right direction. One fear he expressed in regard to this term of rather doubtful connotation that we have used in regard to the policy in respect of items where imports are to be liberalised, namely, liberal licensing, I think, can be explained. It is this. The Government have indicated this policy. I think one hon. Member really underlined it. He—I think it was my friend, Mr. V. B. Gandhi—said that he was happy that I felt that the position in regard to our foreign exchange and balance of payments was not something which made us feel that we were out of the woods, and that we had to go cautiously about it. That is the position, Sir. I am not looking at the question merely from the point of view of what obtains today, nor what obtains six months hence, nor what obtains one year hence. It is the ambition of all of us, who are serving the country, through the means of this Government to rapidly industrialise this country and, as Mr. Bansal said, in my dreams I even envisage a Rs. 3,000-crore investment project in the public and private sector during the next Five Year Plan. It may come to pass; it may not. But a condition like that will mean a very heavy drain on our foreign exchange resources. I am quite conscious of the fact that our foreign exchange resources, as they are today, may not be able to bear that drain; we might have to seek foreign aid, whether by means of outright loans or by loan capital or whatever it is. Having

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that condition in view, it is not possible to relax my controls or to ease the reins altogether. So even in the OGL that we have announced yesterday, we have taken care to see that some of the items are transferred from the OGL on to what we call free licensing. Free licensing does not mean that it is completely free. Government exercise a certain amount of check. For instance, if we are prepared to license the import of a commodity and a person comes and says: 'I want to import goods worth Rs. 20 lakhs', we say 'No we do not think Rs. 20 lakhs worth of goods are needed. We will give you licence for Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1½ lakhs'. That is all that it means and nothing more. We say established importers can have additional quotas and new-comers can get quotas. We do not propose to restrict anybody's importation or use it as a matter of patronage—except to use it as a matter of restriction when we want to do so.

The other thing that I have learned during these 2½ years as Commerce and Industry Minister is this. I find that the largest amount of drainage of our foreign exchange resources was not so much when we had liberal licensing for imports but when we changed liberal licensing to quotas, and because we had to issue what were called OGL concession licences. I do recognise that one of these OGL concession licences related to import of goods from Aden worth Rs. 8 crores. Surely, Aden does not produce anything. But these people produced firm orders from people from Aden and the thing was granted, because the condition was that anybody who had placed firm orders with foreign exporters would be given a licence. So a contingency like that inevitably comes to happen when you have an OGL and change it. Having in view the fact that our licensing policy might have had restricted freedom—or regulated, as my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta put it—we do not want a system of licensing which will mean that he is free to import whatever he wants. The freedom is there, but a check might be imposed by Government and that check will only be imposed and limits will be imposed only by the Government of India—not by individual officers at ports.

I might also tell my hon. friend, Mr. Bansal, one thing that we do. It might look very silly, it might look as if the Minister is wasting his time on petty little things. In the case of every licence that is granted or rejected, of the value of about Rs. 75,000, within about five or six days after the week-end, a statement comes to me. I go through it. I know that I cannot often say that a licence has been granted wrongly, but in very many cases I check up where a licence has been refused. It has happened in several cases. Probably, two or three times every week we find that a licence has been refused either on purely technical grounds or because of a narrow interpretation of Government's policy; then I ask my officers to revise the thing or send the papers up to me. So we do exercise some kind of control in regard to the larger values of licences. Of course, if somebody is very clever and he says: 'This matter goes to Delhi. So I will only apply for import licence for Rs. 74,000', well, he will escape. I agree. That kind of thing may happen. But a certain amount of check is exercised on these matters, and I can give my hon. friend, Mr. Bansal, the assurance that merely because we say 'liberal licensing' and we have mentioned in the policy book that established importers will get additional quotas, actual users will get for quantities for which they have use and newcomers will be given liberal quotas, it does not mean that there is going to be any application or any use of patronage. It is merely a question of putting a check where you find that things are running away from our hands and more goods might be imported for a value which would be considerable and perhaps there is evidently a case of over-trading.

For instance, we have been issuing, sometime ago, licences for the import of rice. Hundreds have been asking us for licences and one crore of rupees straightaway. We said, get the banker's guarantee or an indication of a letter of credit having been opened. We issue licences for two or three lakhs of rupees instead of crores.

The same thing in the case of betelnuts. The people asked for licences for a crore of rupees. They get it for the whole year in the hope that the Government may change its excise policy. Naturally, we would not give it. If you want, you can have licences for two, three or four lakhs of rupees. The principle of liberal licencing will not be used in any other manner than I have indicated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Occasionally, this liberalism is due to the desire to increase customs revenue.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Government is also like a human being. And, unfortunately, while the human being's need to find money is restricted to his own propensity to spend, the Government's need to find money is determined by the propensity to spend by the vast number of people whom the Government controls.

It is a very curious thing that some time back—I think it was in July—there was a lecture by the Auditor-General of U.K. Mr. Frank Tribe, in which he said that the idea today amongst Members of Parliament in U.K. was not so much to restrict expenditure as to demand more and more money to be spent on developmental schemes. There is that demand in this country also. So, the Government has to find money. We cannot look at it purely from that point of view. It will be just a sort of adjustment between various claims. We would like to increase our customs revenue if it is possible to do that without damaging our economy.

The other point mentioned by Mr. Bansal was a criticism of the Tariff Commission, though he did not put it exactly in the same way as my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta put it. There is a point of view, I think, amongst businessmen in this country that the Tariff Commission is doing something which is not altogether correct. Sir, I beg to join issue with that particular viewpoint. The Tariff Commission has been created by this Parliament. Its duties have been laid down by statute. We make the appointment for a period of time. I have been striving, during the time that I have been a Minister here, to maintain the independence of the Tariff Commission. I do go to Bombay now and again and I meet the members of the Tariff Commission. We broadly discuss Government's policy with them but I have not at any time—and I do not propose at any time in future—to tell the Tariff Commission what they ought to do. It will be completely wrong. The independence of the Tariff Commission, in my view, has to be maintained and we have been lucky enough to find as Chairman a person who has a very high reputation for integrity and, I think, by and large, after he became Chairman, he has induced in the minds of the business community in India a feeling that they can get fair treatment, absolutely fair treatment, unbiassed by any other consideration. I know when he goes on his tours, he puts himself to the utmost inconvenience which could all be avoided if he only accepts the hospitality from people who are willing to give him that hospitality and will not demand anything in return. He goes out and stops in a travellers' bungalow or in a railway retiring room. That is the attitude adopted by the Chairman of the Tariff Commission. My intention is that that attitude must be maintained, that independence should be maintained and Government should not try to do anything to impair that.

The Tariff Commission must be in the know of the Government's policy. The policy of the Government in the past has been just to accept whatever the Tariff Commission has said. If the Tariff Commission has to say

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something and I have got to accept it without seeing whether it is in tune with my own policy or not, then either the Tariff Commission should be an automaton or I should be an automaton. I think the Tariff Commission should be an independent body having a view of its own and I consider that, as a Minister, I should also exercise my intelligence because, I think, I have the ultimate responsibility to the House which represents the entire public. So, to say that either I must accept *in toto* whatever the Tariff Commission says or I must dictate to the Tariff Commission that it must submit a report entirely in tune with my own views, is a totally wrong view. If the Government resolution is a departure from the report of the Tariff Commission in any degree, that indicates either a defect in my judgment or a defect in my motives. The House is there to criticise it. I shall accept that criticism cheerfully. I do not want the type of criticism which says, you either tell the Tariff Commission to tune themselves to your policy or you just follow a rule-of-thumb method, whatever the Tariff Commission says. I am afraid that I can neither abdicate my capacity for reasoning nor can I ask the Tariff Commission to abdicate its position of impartiality.

I find we have been criticising the Tariff Commisson because of delays. The Tariff Commission is composed of four members; it is composed of a certain amount of staff, and they ask for more staff. In fact, I would like the Tariff Commission to have a little more staff of Cost Accountants and Economic Investigators. But, I cannot assure my hon. friend, Mr. M. C. Shah, who generally rejects whatever application I make for increased expenditure, that the work-load for the staff that I want to engage will be more or less of an even nature, namely, that they will have eight hours of work all the 365 days of the year excepting Sundays. It all depends upon the number of cases we refer to them, it depends upon the number of industries that we want to start and it also depends on the competition which a particular industry is likely to have. It is impossible to assure my friend Mr. Shah that the work-load will be even and if he gives three more Cost Accountants and a few Economic Investigators they will all be kept engaged and busy. They may probably be able to produce figures which may be of some economic value but the utilitarian value of which varies with the use which we put these figures to. That being the case, he exercises his control on me and he exercises it rather ruthlessly, which is right. After all, I cannot complain. It is a good thing that he does, because, otherwise, I will, probably, go on making more and more demands on him. These are the considerations that stand in the way of quick action. If I provide more staff for the Tariff Commission, they may be able to do their work quickly. I cannot assure that the work will be there all the time. But, I say a certain kind of adjustment has to be made in a country like ours, with an ambition which is A-1, with an economy which is C-3 which has resources which are D-4—certain adjustments have to be made in our mental outlook and compromises are inevitable. But the fault, if any, in regard to these delays are not with the Tariff Commission because, I think, they work hard, but it is because of the quantum of staff that we have given and the nature of the work they have to do.

For instance, I can mention that some hon. Member who might have asked a question—I think it is Mr. V. P. Nayar—has not forgotten that I ordered an enquiry into the prices of tyres because we found that certain adventitious aids that the tyre industry had in this country had not been utilised for the benefit of the consumer. My terms of reference were extremely wide and I have been asking the Tariff Commission now and again as to what has happened to it. Is it that there is delay on the part

of the tyre companies giving the information? I find that the real trouble was that the amount of staff that they need for going into the tyre companies' figures as far back as 1947 has not been adequate and for that reason there has been a delay. In every case that we look into and find delay, we cannot ask the Tariff Commission for an explanation, because, as I said before, the position of the Tariff Commission is such that we cannot ask for an explanation. I think the Members will adhere to that position. So long as I am here, I wish the independence of the Tariff Commission to be maintained and if we are prepared to spend a little more money and if that is done on the unanimous demand of this side of the House, though it does not matter that people are idle and are asked to do some other work—let it have some more staff—I can produce quicker reports, probably reports which cover more pages and so on.

3 P.M.

The other point which Mr. Bansal mentioned hinged upon the question of GATT. It was raised by Mr. Asoka Mehta and subsequently by my young friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy. So far as GATT is concerned, the particular articles, as Mr. Asoka Mehta mentioned, which appear relevant to this discussion, are articles 11 and 12. Article 11 is a general elimination of the quantitative restrictions. Article 12 is in regard to restrictions to safeguard the balance of payments. These articles were put in at the instance of primarily producing countries on the one side, under-developed countries on the other. I can assure my friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, that there is no danger of there being any drastic alteration of these articles merely because *The Financial Times* has indicated the view point of certain people in the U.K. After all, if the articles of the GATT are to be changed, they have got to be changed with the agreement of the various participants in this organisation. It cannot be done unilaterally, merely because a powerful Press in the U.K., which often does not represent the Government's viewpoint, even the viewpoint of the Conservative Government,—Mr. Brendon Bracken does not altogether see eye to eye even with the Conservative Government—has stated so. It is not to be taken as a general statement of policy of the contracting parties who will not accept it without discussion of the terms of the GATT agreement. If we are members or signatories to this agreement, there must be a question of give-and-take, and that brings me to the question of quantitative restriction control *versus* tariffs. Some hon. Members here—I do not know if Mr. Mehta himself mentioned it—said "But what is going on behind the scenes? Why does the Government not take us into confidence?" It is a little difficult, even granting that there is something going on behind the scenes—it is not—to do so, there is no point in taking the curtain off and exposing all that is going on to the public gaze. What is going on behind the scenes must go on; the man or woman or both of them must get dressed up and be in a position to create the illusion, and then Mr. Mehta will enjoy it as he does in a theatrical performance. Let me warn him if he saw them without the powder and all the make up, he would not enjoy it so much and the impression that he would have would be totally different. So, let the performance be enacted on the stage in due course so that Mr. Mehta may get pleased and also have its good effect. From that point of view, therefore, I do not agree with him. I do agree with the outlook of persons like Jeremy Bentham that even an atmosphere of a House like Parliament should provide enjoyment and should provide information for the public. The utilitarian aspect of this House must not altogether be lost sight of. Nevertheless I think there is nothing very sinister going on behind the scenes. We are not trying to make any radical change in the make up of the policy of the Government, which will probably create illusions in the minds of people who see it when it is property presented. I think it will be presented when such

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a stage occurs. Mr. Mehta asks: what is the brief we have given to the Finance Minister? We have not given any and there is no need for a brief either, while he is attending the I.M.F. meeting. The I.M.F. meeting is to review the existing situation in the world and it may be that other things might be discussed. Because we are members of the I.M.F., somebody may get up and ask a question in the meeting why India, with a favourable balance of payments, is still sticking to quantitative restrictions. I am sure my colleague would say the same thing that many hon. Members have said here—that we are not yet out of the woods, we are an under-developed country, our *per capita* income is very low, our ambitions are very high, our import policy whether by means of tariffs or by means of quantitative regulations or by means of absolute bans must be so framed as to enable us to become healthier as a nation, our industry to grow up and become strategically stronger. I am sure my hon. colleague will remeber all these reasons and tell it to the I.M.F. far more effectively than I can tell the House here. So far as this question is concerned, I may tell the hon. Members of the House that there is no sinister design in this particular measure. My hon. and young friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, again drawing his inspiration from *The Financial Times*, has said something. Mr. Thorneycroft goes on saying something because he is in the same position as I am so far as this country is concerned. Tomorrow, somebody in London might say; Why does Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari say these things in the Lok Sabha in India? Mr. Krishnamachari happens to be responsible to the Members of the House. I do not represent the taxpayer of the U.K. and similarly I am not placed under any obligation to any of them. Vested interests in every country are there and they agitate, and if my friend draws any lesson at all from this article which has been read to us, it merely indicates that pressure groups in every country act in the same way in respect of any quantitative restrictions. My hon. friend Mr. Mehta would realise that it is rather difficult if Government are to decide on quantitative restrictions purely from the administrative standpoint. They cannot escape the influence of pressure groups. That is one of the reasons why during the last two and a half years, in spite of the fact that I have been against quantitative restrictions I did not altogether give these up. I suppose I did act wisely and well. I have said in all my public statements that I was against quantitative restrictions and it was merely to tell the pressure groups in the country that we will not tolerate pressure groups using their power to make Government adopt a system of quantitative restrictions. That is the whole trouble. If there is a valuation by an independent body that is the Tariff Commission the responsibility is shifted from. It may be quite possible as Mr. Bansal stated that 39 per cent. is what is needed to cover them against imported goods and they have said only 40 per cent. is enough instead of which, as Mr. Bansal wants or perhaps I too want there should be at least 15 per cent. coverage as it is for the purchases by the Supply Department. Nevertheless it is done by somebody like the Tariff Commission on whom there is no pressure, and this question of Mr. Thorneycroft being heckled is merely a question of bringing pressure to bear on the Ministry in the way it is sought to be done on this unfortunate being in this country.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia *Distt.*—West): This being is very fortunate here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is always the man who wears the shoe that knows where it pinches. My hon. friend, Mr. Algu Rai Shastri thinks I am a fortunate man, but he does not know this is astrologically my worst period in life. I will tell hon. Members that so far as Mr.

Thorneycroft is concerned, whatever he has said—he has to say several things; he might even say that his Indian friends are short-sighted people and many other things—we have got to take it as partisan or one-sided. For instance, I am not going to get angry because Mr. V. P. Nayar said something against me or Mr. Gurupadaswamy said that the Minister is ignorant of Mr. Mehta said things against me even if he put it in a more dignified and pleasant language. Outside we are friends.

By the way, I would ask hon. Members not to attach much importance to Mr. Thorneycroft's point of view. There is the other factor also. Somebody said: Are we doing all this for the sake of Mr. Thorneycroft and his constituency? No. If I wanted to do something like that at all, I could have done it and I have the power under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, to reduce the duty from 60 or 80 per cent. to 40 per cent. and allow goods to come in at the lower rate. But I would not have done that and there is certainly nothing of that kind at all.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): That would be too obvious.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if that will be too obvious, but somehow obvious things sometimes miss my hon. friend's eye, and it is only the thing that is not obvious that he has his eyes on. I think it is much safer to do the obvious if one is progressing for safety. I remember the case of a gentleman who came from Pondicherry. He brought a bottle of *eau de cologne* with him. When asked how he managed to get it he told me—"I put it right on the top of my things in the motor car and did not at all hide it, and the Customs people passed it." So, the obvious is the thing that escapes scrutiny and I am sure my esteemed friend, the Acharya, is no exception to the rule and he generally misses the obvious.

An Hon. Member: Question. (*Interruption*).

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But, the plan, so far as this particular matter is concerned, is not so much to assist my colleague in his discussions with the I.M.F. or assist the delegation that is going to the G.A.T.T. It is a thing that we have ourselves seriously considered and it is part of a policy that is being implemented over a period of time. I do believe that, for the reasons stated by my hon. friend in that short statement that he made, terse certainly, nevertheless, very wise, and in the long statement that I have made the other day, this is the correct policy to follow provided that we can keep the reins in our hands. If anything goes wrong or we feel that the foreign exchange resources for our development purposes are affected, we can switch over to a system of greater control.

I must also tell the House whether they agree with me or not, that we in the Commerce and Industry Ministry do not go about our work blindfold. We do exercise some intelligence in the matter like this. There are some data available. We do some amount of application of our mind not merely to theories, but also to the tendencies that we see. The structure that you see before you in the shape of the Bill which imposes higher rates of duty on many articles is a part of a plan conceived and prepared and not one that is prepared on an *ad hoc* basis. You may find loopholes in it; you may find mistakes in that policy. But, I would ask you to accept my word that it is not an *ad hoc* solution to a problem, but one that has been well thought out and has got a certain amount of work behind it.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta did throw, as I said, a lot of light on several of our problems, because he took us to the history of our import control policy. He referred to the report of the Commodities Prices Board on Controls and their Continuance. Para 39 deals with import and export controls; the first half of that para deals with imports and the other half deals with exports. He

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also referred to the report of the Import Control Enquiry Committee of 1950. But, there is only one slight defect in that scheme of thinking that has been followed. It is this: using old documents for new purposes. Obviously, they cannot fit in. It is like the Biblical saying....

Shri Asoka Mehta: For reviewing your past policy.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Past folly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One cannot altogether wash one's sins by repentance. I certainly cannot adequately repent for the sins of my predecessors. But, we have repented. We have changed our policy. What is the object of throwing it back to us? Whatever mistakes we made in the past were mistakes of the older people.

Shri Gadgil (Poona—Central): I think the old people were right in the context of those circumstances.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not blaming them. The older people had to face a set of circumstances which it is impossible for us to visualise today. In 1947, the Government was faced with a series of situations which it is rather difficult for us to envisage. I think Shri Asoka Mehta said in speaking on a different context that we have conquered those circumstances. I must say to the credit of my predecessors, as my hon. friend Shri Gadgil puts it, that they have acted in the best interests of this country. I think they have acted well. If I am able to change the policy today, it is because of the result of their actions of which I am aware. But, none-the-less, these reports are applicable to the set of circumstances which existed in 1950 and 1947. They have no application to the set of circumstances today. If my hon. friend meant that I have not read this report and that I have not even thought about the solutions suggested there, he is mistaken. I have read the report carefully. In page 42 of the Report of the Import Control Enquiry Committee, my hon. Shri Asoka Mehta will find that that Committee also takes into consideration the view expressed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. They say:

> "As the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry observes—
>
> 'By its very nature, import control has to be discriminative in the sense that imports of all the commodities and articles cannot be slashed to the same extent in order to balance the anticipated export receipts minus other normal requirements. There has to be a list of priorities and goods and articles are bound to be allocated quotas according to that list. In framing the list of priorities, certain considerations have to be borne in mind, and it is obvious that, whether the commodity or article is being produced at home or not, and if so, to what extent, is bound to be one of the most important considerations for fixing up the list of priorities.'"

They go on to say:

> "We endorse this view, but would add that the quality of domestic production, no less than its quantity, and the price at which a commodity is sold should be equally important considerations for determining the priority to be accorded to the import of competitive articles. We therefore recommend that as long as the balance of payments difficulties exist the import policy of Government should be so framed and administered so as to safeguard the balance of payments position with due regard to output, quality payments and the price of the indigenous products. The problem of practical policy is to ascertain in every individual case, where a conflict between the claims of domestic producers and importers may arise—.....

(1, 2, 3, 4 considerations.)".

I may say that periodically, every six months, my colleague and I and the officers concerned have to look up our import policy. We have a sheet for every commodity. The commodity sheet has the indigenous industry angle, indigenous production and so on in it. The very principles laid down here are being observed in every day practice. There has been no departure. There is only one fact that Shri Asoka Mehta must recognise and that is, the conditions that they imposed for the observance of these principles do not exist in the same measure today as they existed in 1950, namely:

"So long as the balance of payments difficulties exist...."

They do not exist to the same extent today.

One or two matters were mentioned about bicycles. I think Shri Asoka Mehta mentioned about my particular partiality for bicycles. I have no particular partiality for bicycles. I cannot even balance myself on a bicycle today. I may say, I have not tried for some time. I may have to try for some time to see if I can.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why not get a tricycle?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He asked why should there be two units with foreign capital. I myself thought that it was Shri V. P. Nayar speaking. I can assure my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta that the foreign capital in these two units is not much. I am not going to give the split up. He can get it if he wants. Capital in each company, share-holding in each company, all this is available. But, in any event, I get the information under the Collection of Statistics Act and I cannot give the information. Taking the two companies which have foreign tie-ups, their aggregate paid-up capital is Rs. 1,37,73,000. The non-Indian capital is Rs. 28,35,000. It is not a question of foreign capital dominating. Here is a case of Indian capital dominating. I do not see why my hon. friend should think that the Indian capital which dominates is supine, is indifferent to the interests of India, to its own interests. A capitalist has to be interested in his own interests. His interests happen to be in this country. Why should they be cowed down by foreigners, why should they yield to them if there is no need? I say there is no such thing as foreigners exercising control over these institutions. These institutions have done well.

I can tell the House why I say that they have done well. I get the figures of the weekly stocks of cycles with them. The stocks are low. In the last sheet I have seen indicates 1,600 units in one case. In another case, it is 3,000; whereas in the Indian unit, unfortunately, it is about 30,000. They are progressively bringing down the prices. We are insisting on their bringing down the prices. They have not done badly. I will once again tell the House that whereas in 1950 the production of bicycles was 103,000, in 1951, it was 114,000; in 1952 it was 196,956, in 1953 it was 264,000, and in the first seven months of this year, it is 193,000. The target that we have fixed for this year is 370,000 and I hope it would be very nearly reached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is with respect to the foreign concerns?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The entire lot. It is not for the concerns with foreign capital alone. Even these concerns are owned by Indians, controlled by Indians, and there is a certain amount of foreign capital because of the foreign know-how, foreign technique, foreign methods and foreign technical assistance which are being given from time to time.

So, this is the position of the bicycle industry, and I think if I take any pride in it, it is a pride that I should take along with every other Indian. Here is something which we have done and we are progressing very rapidly. Whether, as my friend Mr.

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Kasliwal says, we will be able to export bicycles or not depends very largely on the raw material prices and the cost of production. If we really produce a cycle in this country anywhere between Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 I am afraid there is not much chance of our being able to export it. One of the reasons why I did not accept *in toto* the Tariff Commission's recommendations was this, that the reduction in duty which I have effected might perhaps allow cycles from a country, a low-cost producing country—a country where costing is not even marginal, where costing is dictated by other considerations—to be dumped into our country. I have no recourse against it. I do not want to stop goods of better quality being brought in by a user of a bicycle with a fastidious taste. In the days when I was a user of a bicycle I liked a bicycle with what is called an oilbath gear case, as a young man of today likes a bicycle with one of these dynamo lamps. This type of fastidious taste is something which I think we ought to indulge in. It is not something like having a Rolls Royce car, or a Bentley or a Cadillac, and I think it is really something which we should allow our young people to indulge in. Please remember that if you allow him to import such a cycle he will have to pay 47 per cent. duty, provided he pays Rs. 60 which is the minimum. I think the arrangement is one which is generally approved of by the trade. They feel that the amount of protection is more than adequate, and they will be able to flourish under it. I think some such adjustment was necessary.

The other point which Mr. Asoka Mehta mentioned is about these brass lamps. He said one factory in Bombay has the capacity. But then, when we are taking a particular action for a particular purpose, I think Mr. Mehta will be charitable enough to allow time to the Government to see if that purpose is fulfilled. I am grateful to him for his warning, for reminding me that my purpose might be defeated, because one unit might take advantage of the protection. The small man may or may not. We do propose to help the small man. I think our policy is even there right.

My hon. friends Mr. L. N. Mishra and Mr. V. B. Gandhi made a number of useful suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want me to put this question to the House?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. I shall finish in another two minutes. As a matter of fact, I have probably been spinning out because of the hon. Members having given me a lot of time. Surely, the number of Members that spoke on the various points that were raised, I do not think, expected me to deal with all these at length.

But, Sir, those two hon. Members made some valuable points. I shall certainly look into the suggestions which they have made.

So far as Mr. Gurupadaswamy is concerned, I have mentioned the position regarding financial tie-ups and the question of G.A.T.T. G.A.T.T. is not quite so bad as he thinks, and we are not completely powerless; and, of course, if we find that G.A.T.T. is not good, we will withdraw from it.

I am also aware of the suggestions made by Mr. Kasliwal though some of them could not be implemented.

There is only one point that I should like to mention and that is in regard to the very long speech made by my friend Mr. Tripathi. I am sorry he is not here. I see that he has drawn his inspiration from a body the very name of which, if he mentions, will provoke the ire of people in that group—The International Co-operative Federation of Trade Unions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Confederation or conflagration, whatever you call it.

Anyway, what he suggests is no doubt right, but his arguments have been addressed to the wrong quarter. In the economic set-up of the Government of India I have a certain amount of dominance in my own sphere, but where it is a question of sterling balances and the question of utilization of those balances, I think the legal representative of the Finance Ministry, Mr. M. C. Shah, is here, and he has taken note of whatever Mr. Tripathi has said. But, things are not as easy as he says. In fact, I am not particularly happy with the present trends. We want money to come in. We want more money to become available, more foreign exchange available for us, and as I said, out of this Rs. 3,000 crores that we want for industrial development, very nearly 40 per cent. will have to be in the shape of foreign exchange. That is about 1,200 crores, and we have only about Rs. 330 crores reserve with us, allowing for a currency reserve. And we might be able to pump in some more during the period of five years, but it would not be enough. I would not like to fritter away my resources in buying, as my leader often puts it, junk in this country and paying fancy prices for them. Well, if people do want to buy foreign assets, let them, but I would rather discourage the acquiring foreign assets in this country at this stage. I might like some of the capital in the better managed companies, useful companies, to be acquired by Indians. In fact, we are insisting on some of them throwing open their capital to Indians, but so far as these vast tea estates and other things are concerned, I am not anxious that Indians should acquire them now—not now, at any rate, when our foreign exchange resources are inadequate. I do not want our foreign exchange resources to be wiped out by means of purchasing tea estates and so on, and if there is a tea estate for sale so far as I am concerned, I would rather discourage Indians buying it at the moment. Though I do not know why Mr. Tripathi says it and I do not know what my hon. colleague the Finance Minister will say, but that is my answer, but if he wants further clarification, he must address his remarks to the Finance Minister. That, perhaps, is not a very adequate attempt to deal with the various points raised by hon. Members, but I take it that they will, at any rate, recognise that though the flesh is weak and it is not able to deal with all these points, though the spirit has been very willing to deal with the points raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1954."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is only one minute more. Therefore, I will take up the non-official business. The clause by clause consideration will stand over.

MOTION *RE*: TWELFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd September, 1954."

[Shri Altekar]

It is a small and non-controversial matter, Sir, and the only question is the allotment of time with respect to the resolutions that have been tabled for the day.

The resolution of Shri R. K. Chaudhuri regarding the financial aid to Assam for the purpose of repairing damages caused by floods, was allotted half an hour. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri was on his legs for about two minutes and 28 minutes remain to go. So, there remain two hours and two minutes for the rest of the resolutions, and the Committee, in consultation with the sponsors of the resolutions who were present, discussed these resolutions and according to their importance and the suggestions that were made by the sponsors themselves, has allotted time as follows:

> Time for Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha's resolution regarding appointment of Hindi Law Commission—one hour.

Then, there is the resolution regarding security of services of Government employees, by Shri H. N. Mukherjee. 2½ hours have been allotted for it. For the last Resolution regarding increasing the capacity of the shipyards, by Shri Raghunath Singh, 2 hours have been allotted.

This is the time allotment that has been made, and I would beg of this House to adopt this Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd September, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE*: FINANCIAL AID TO ASSAM FOR REPAIRING DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri R. K. Chaudhuri on the 10th September, 1954, namely:

> "This House is of opinion that a sum of Rupees two and a half crores should be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the State of Assam as aid for the purpose of repairing damages to public and private properties including roads, bridges and private and public buildings caused by the devastating floods of this year in the State of Assam and for rehabilitation of the flood affected people."

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri was in possession of the House, and he will continue his speech.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Would you extend the time a little beyond half an hour?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For how long? Are there any others to participate in this discussion?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad—South): Yes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I have taken only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take his full time. How much time does the hon. Minister want for his reply?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): About seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member Shri R. K. Chaudhuri may take fifteen minutes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Two minutes' time is taken by one even in lifting himself from his seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall ignore those two minutes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I do not wish to take a long time, like many of my

younger colleagues. Assam has felt overwhelmed by the great sympathy and by the kindness shown not only by the hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues, but by the Members of this House, some of whom had taken the trouble of visiting the State and seeing our woe and misfortune. I would like to express on behalf of Assam our appreciation of the same in this House. The people in my State have been deeply beholden to the Government for the clear statement which was made by the hon. Minister the other day in the Rajya Sabha to the effect that everything that is possible will be done to save the town of Dibrugarh, and that Government will willingly accept any co-operation which they may get from the people of that locality and the other localities as well.

Dibrugarh is a beautiful and prosperous town. It is the business centre where the State Government and the Centre get a large bulk of their revenues in the shape of excise duties on tea and petrol. This is now being swept away by the floods. Those like my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee and others, who have seen the catastrophe with their own eyes must have been awe-struck by it, by the great and mighty Brahmaputra sweeping everything before it. The place where the hon. Prime Minister stood was being crumbled away under his very eyes, and it seemed as if the river had tamed its stride for the time being, only to save the Prime Minister from being swept away by the dangerous current which it had at that time. Those who have not seen it may get an idea of it, if only they would go and see the cinema and have an idea of the erosion of Dibrugarh. The very place where the Prime Minister was standing and seeing the site from was swept away the next moment. It was as if the tide of the river was tamed only to give an opportunity to the Prime Minister for leaving the seat of danger. I hope I will not be supposed to imitate the courtiers of King Canute, when I say that the tide of the great Brahmaputra itself seemed so kind to the party which had visited the place even at the risk of danger.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

But I am very vitally and personally interested in the town of Palasbari. It is not a town in the limelight. It is an ancient rural town inhabited by hard working peasantry and some small businessman. That town was also on the clutches of danger. It is still being cut, and the whole place is being threatened with the danger of being swept away. My constituents have written to me to say, ever since you had gone to Delhi, we have not heard anything about Palasbari, we hear a lot about Dibrugarh and other places, but nothing about Palasbari. It is as if Palasbari has gone into oblivion. Some of them perhaps think that retributive justice has caught hold of me, and I might have been swept away, and that is why none of my voice about Palasbari has been heard so far.

Palasbari can yet be saved in its entirety, if Government will devote a little time and energy, and take the co-operation of the hard working peasants who are nearabout and are prepared to do everything that is possible to save the town. If that could be done, this town can still be saved. It is not merely the value of the *mandirs* or temples, the godowns and the beautiful buildings with which we are concerned, but even private properties have been swept away. Palasbari is a trade centre. It is practically the only depot of Assam's silk; *andi* and *mogha* and other varieties which are manufactured in Assam, are disposed of in this market-place of Palasbari, which sits twice in a week. It is the nerve-centre of the entire business of the Dibrugarh District. Besides Palasbari is the beautiful and small town of Sualkochi, where silk is manufactured by handlooms on a very large scale. In the interests of those who live by marketing in Palasbari,

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

and in the interests of those who take food and other things to Palasbari and make them available to the people of Palasbari, and in the interests of the entire South Kamrup, I feel that this town should be saved.

What is more dangerous from the point of view of the Central Government is that the national highway passing through this place is now nearly on the brink of the river Brahmaputra. If this highway is swept away, then the entire South Kamrup will be swept away, and the aerodrome of Gauhati which my hon. friends have seen will also vanish in no time. Therefore, I would appeal that all attention must be given to Palasbari immediately, because that can yet be saved.

So far as long-range measures are concerned, this resolution has nothing much to do with them. What I want is that the three hundred families or so—it is not a large number —who have been rendered absolutely homeless, should be rehabilitated. I regret to say that in spite of the sympathy shown by the State Government as well as the Centre, very little has been done for Palasbari as yet. A great deal more has to be done, and done immediately. I am not demanding any large sum for the re-setting up of the Palasbari town, for the protection or preservation of the market-place, and for the rehabilitation of the flood affected people. I am asking for a sum of only Rs. 20 lakhs to be earmarked for the town of Palasbari. If this amount could be given, the whole town of Palasbari could be saved, and the people will be grateful.

This is a very small amount compared with the crores of rupees you shall have to spend to rehabilitate and also to protect these flood-affected places in future. This is a very small amount I am asking, and I am asking for this amount with the hope that it will be immediately made available and spent for Palasbari and that Government will see that it is actually spent—not merely granted on paper, but actually spent.

Sir, I do not wish to dwell at very great length on this. The sympathy of this House and the sympathy of the people throughout India is unmistakable. We know it. We appraise it in its proper value and we are grateful to the country and to the nation for that. But I want prompt and speedy action. I had suggested the other day that one of the hon. Ministers of the Cabinet should be near the flood-affected places of Assam and he should be in a position to give directions on his own responsibility, to see that the work is executed. The danger with which we are beset is indeed very great.

हम लोगों पर जो विपत्ति आई है वह बहुत भयानक है लेकिन जो उद्धारकर्ता हैं वह भी बहुत महान् हैं । आज हमारे ऊपर महान् संकट आया हुआ है और हम निराश्रित और निस्सहाय हैं और हम ऊपर नारायण से प्रार्थना करते हैं और नीचे जो नरोत्तम हैं उन की तरफ आशा भरी निगाह से देखते हैं कि हमारी सहायता करें और हमें उबारें । हम नारायण की कृपा से अभी तक जिन्दा हैं और हमें भगवान् की शक्ति में पूरा भरोसा है । नरोत्तम यह हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग हैं और हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि नरोत्तम और नारायण दोनों मिल कर हमारी रक्षा कर सकेंगे और इसीलिये तो हम कहते हैं :

नारायणं नमस्कृत्य नरश्चैव नरोत्तमम् ।

हम तो जैसे गीता में कहा गया है इस में विश्वास करते हैं :

यत्र योगेश्वरः कृष्णो, यत्र पार्थो धनुर्धरः । योगेश्वर कृष्ण हमारे साथ हैं, सत्य हमारी ओर है, हम पापी नहीं हैं, आत्मा बिल्कुल निष्पाप है और आपको जैसे और जगह ब्लैक-मार्केट मिलेगा, वैसा आसाम में कुछ भी नहीं है और वह लोग बिल्कुल निष्पाप हैं । हमारे पूज्य पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जब वहां आसाम

में गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस जगह पर अभी तक सतयुग कायम हैं और महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी हमारे सफेद वस्त्र देख कर कहा था कि आसाम में अभी तक सत्य का प्रभाव हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि ये मिनिस्टर लोग जो महात्मा गांधी के चेले हैं वह कोशिश करेंगे और आसाम को सुरक्षित रक्खेंगे और यह काम ऐसा हैं जिसके लिये रुपयों का खयाल नहीं करना चाहिये कि कितना खर्च होता हैं। आसाम में पलाशबाड़ी के लिये हमने बीस लाख रुपया मांगा हैं और वह रुपया जल्द से जल्द देकर हमें आपको अपनाना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that a sum of Rupees two and half crores should be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of the State of Assam as aid for the purpose of repairing damages to public and private properties including roads, bridges and private and public buildings caused by the devastating floods of this year in the State of Assam and for rehabilitation of the flood affected people."

Now, as regards amendments Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 are not moved as the hon. Members in whose names they stand are absent. As regards amendment No. 7, it is out of order. So none of the amendments is moved.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I endorse every word of what my learned friend, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, has said. Assam is not for me only a geographical expression. Palasbari is not for me a dot on the map of India. Dibrugarh is not for me merely one of the districts in the sub-continent of India. I was one of those persons who visited these places in the company of our Prime Minister. I still remember Palasbari, and I saw Palasbari being eaten into by the Brahmaputra. My friend, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, was also there, and I am glad that he is here in our midst to plead the cause of Palasbari. I witnessed the tragedy—if I can use that expression—of Dibrugarh. One evening I went there and I saw a beautiful villa-like house. The next morning I went there and I found that the house had disappeared. I saw that the Brahmaputra was eating into Dibrugarh continuously, insidiously and persistently. Of course, I would have been very happy if my friend had not pleaded only the cause of Assam, but also pleaded the cause of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I think all these States—Bihar.....

Mr. Chairman: The amendment relating to Bihar and other States has been held to be irrelevant. So I will request the hon. Member to speak on the Resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right. You have said that if I make any observations on Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, they would be irrelevant. I, therefore, do not want to go into the tragic happenings in those States. But I must say that Assam has been the worst hit of all these States. Therefore, if we can understand the misery of Assam, we can enter into the misery of all these other States also.

I will not go into the details of the case. Our Home Minister made a statement on that subject. Our Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power made a statement on that subject. There was a full-length debate on flood control in this House. I do not want to repeat all those things. But I must say that a great deal of damage has been done in Assam to public and private property. I had a talk with several persons at Dibrugarh. I also had talks with several persons at Palasbari. All of them put me one question—they were persons who did not belong to the wealthy class—'What will happen to our houses? Our houses are gone. How shall we be able to put up our houses?' I said 'The State will look after you. The Government of India will look after you and you need not be afraid'.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

This damage to property is there. There were so many bridges which had been built; so many bridges have been washed away now; so many roads have practically disappeared. All these things are there. Now, I think that this is something which is very ruinous for these persons. Not only that. There has been terrible damage to what you may call public property. My friend, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, will bear me out when I say that there was a circuit house at Dibrugarh. That circuit house was a beautiful building. I must say I liked the building, as I also like the people of Assam. That circuit house was washed away. Thank God that the new circuit house in which we were put up was able to stand the test. I do not know what has happened to it by this time. I think it still stands.

Therefore, I think that the Government should deal with this problem. It is a three-fold problem. In the first place, there is the problem of the public property as well as the private property. I think the Government should be very generous in building up not only public property, but in giving grants to those citizens of India whose property has been washed away or whose property has been lost on account of the floods. The second thing is that the means of communications, which were already very inadequate in Assam, should be restored.

I do not only think of the old communications which should be restored. I say that new means of communication should be there in Assam so that people do not suffer. At the same time, I say that something should be done so far as flood control is concerned.

I have listened to the statement made by the Minister of Planning. But I would say that the gap between one stage and the other should be shortened; the gap between the first stage and the second stage and the gap between the second stage and the third stage should be shortened as much as possible.

I received a letter the other day from the citizens of Dibrugarh. They say in that letter that Dibrugarh should not be removed from the present site and that something should be done to keep Dibrugarh there. I endorse the suggestion of those citizens. I endorse the suggestions of the citizens of Palasbari. I say that speedy, generous and economic relief should be given to the people of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. I wholeheartedly support the resolution which has been moved so feelingly, so emotionally and so eloquently by my learned friend Shri R. K. Chaudhuri.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर---रक्षित---अनुसूचित जातियां): सभापति जी, मैंने इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में दो संशोधन दिये थे लेकिन पिटिशन कमेटी में चले जाने के कारण मुझे खेद है कि मैं समय पर उनको मूव नहीं कर सका । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आसाम राज्य के साथ साथ बंगाल, बिहार और यू० पी० यह राज्य भी शामिल कर लिये जायें । वहां कई तरह की तकलीफें हैं और हमारे हरिजन भाइयों के ऊपर काफी जुल्म किया गया है और जैसा कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने वक्तव्य दिया कि एक हरिजन भाई मर गया । उस को खाने को नहीं मिला और हमारे भाइयों को रहने के वास्ते मकान नहीं और जो कमेटी बनती है मदद के वास्ते उस में देखा जाता है कि अफसरान हमारे गरीब अछूत भाइयों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते और उनके वास्ते कोई इंतजाम ठीक से नहीं होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा एक डेपुटेशन भी श्री नन्दा से मिला और उनके सामने अपनी शिकायतें रक्खीं, मैं भी नन्दा साहब से २२ तारीख को मिला और उन्होंने हमें विश्वास दिलाया कि आप लोगों की जो तकलीफें हैं और ग्रीवेंसेज हैं उनकी ओर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायेगा । मेरे पास डिब्रूगढ़ से और दूसरी जगहों से तार आये हैं कि वहां पर हमारे लोगों को किन किन

मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन यह खाली आसाम राज्य का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि इस में बिहार, वेस्ट बंगाल और यू० पी० को भी शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिये पांच करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च हो जाये तो परवाह नहीं और मैंने इसी आशय से प्रस्ताव भी दिया था कि बजाय ढाई करोड़ के पांच करोड़ कर दिये जायें.....

Mr. Chairman: This amendment has been held to be out of order. The hon. Member must not expatiate on that.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं जनरल बात कह सकता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि मैं अपने संशोधनों को मूव नहीं कर सका, क्योंकि मैं पिटीशन कमेटी में गया हुआ था। मैं और अधिक न कह कर यह जो प्रस्ताव पेश है इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों का भी खयाल रक्खेगी और हमारी तकलीफों को हटाने के लिये कोशिश करेगी। बस मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना थी।

Shri M. C. Shah: Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I find some difficulty in dealing with this resolution because there is no difference of opinion between the Government of India and the mover of this resolution in providing adequate assistance to those States which are affected by the floods. As a matter of fact, if I may be permitted to say so, this exhortation contained in the resolution is unnecessary and belated.

Hon. Members of this House know very well from the answers given to questions with regard to these matters, how a uniform pattern of assistance has been adopted by the Central Government. As a matter of fact, it is our misfortune that Assam is not the only State that is affected but there are Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal also. Hon. Members will agree that there ought to be a common pattern of assistance and that common pattern is this. We have already made it clear that finance will not stand in the way of the relief and rehabilitation in any of the States. We have agreed to meet half the cost of expenditure on gratuitous relief, which will include infructuous expenditure on the provision of works, in doles and other reliefs so long as it does not exceed Rs. 2 crores. We have agreed to remit three-fourths of the expenditure in excess of this figure. We have also agreed to assist the States by giving as loans half the expenditure on test and other relief works. We have promised to facilitate the liquidation of any investments held by the States for meeting the essential expenditure by agreeing to purchase the securities. We have also given the assurance that the resources of the State Governments compelled to be diverted to meet this unexpected catastrophe should not be allowed to affect their plans of development by agreeing to lend to them for meeting the expenditure on development schemes a sum equal to that which they have been compelled to divert from their current revenues and investments for flood relief. Taking the picture, as a whole, no State will find its essential relief and development plans at this stage held up for want of funds.

I will refer to the specific case of Assam. The latest estimate of the requirements for Assam this year, arising out of the floods, have been taken by the State Government at Rs. 400 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs of gratuitous relief, Rs. 220 lakhs for roads and buildings, Rs. 100 lakhs for rehabilitation, Rs. 10 lakhs on test and relief works and Rs. 50 lakhs on agricultural loans. Under the general formula mentioned just now by me, the Centre has agreed to give half the expenditure on gratuitous relief as a grant—that is, if expenditure thereon will be less than Rs. 2 crores, half the expenditure will be borne by the Centre and the rest will have to be met by Assam and this Rs. 50 lakhs for agricultural loans will have to be met from its own resources.

Assam has now an Investment Reserve of Rs. 3·5 crores on which

[Shri M. C. Shah]

she can fall back. Assam will also get, in due course, a loan equal to what she has had to divert from her resources for meeting this expenditure.

Therefore, it will be seen that the Government of India have already promised all those States which are affected by flood that finance will not stand in helping any of these relief and rehabilitation schemes and also the development schemes under the Five Year Plan.

In Bengal also, the same position is there. I would not narrate anything about this. Looking to this common pattern of assistance to be given to the States, which I have already indicated, I hope my hon. friend will not press this resolution and will withdraw it.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I wanted an assurance that, as was done in the case of Dibrugarh, Government would also take necessary measures to protect the town of Palasbari. Actually, so much amount has been spent and at this stage the Government of Assam may not agree to take a loan; they want a grant. I would also like to know what is the decision of the Flood Control Board which sat recently, so far as Palasbari and Dibrugarh are concerned.

Shri M. C. Shah: As I have already stated, these estimates are submitted by the State Government. The Centre has a common pattern of assistance to the States of West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar, and, according to that common pattern, we are prepared to give any assistance that is required.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In view of what I have heard and with much greater hopes, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(4 P.M.

RESOLUTION *RE*: APPOINTMENT OF A HINDI LAW COMMISSION

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (पटना पूर्व) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को आपके सामने रखने की अनुमति आप से चाहती हूं और सदन की अनुमति भी चाहती हूं । मुझे आशा है कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया जायेगा और मुझे अनुमति दी जायेगी कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव को सभा के सामने रक्खूं ।

Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants to speak subsequently?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I just ask for leave to introduce my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of leave; the hon. Member can move her Resolution.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है :

> "This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including members of the bar and the bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all the Central laws."

सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपना यह प्रस्ताव इसलिये प्रस्तुत करना चाहा है कि यह समस्या बहुत अहम है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, और मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि सभा की राय भी मुझ से मिलती जुलती होगी । यह तो हम मानते ही नहीं हैं कि हमारा राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दामन हमेशा अंग्रेजी से ही बंधा रहेगा । हम गुलाम थे और सैंकड़ों वर्षों तक हम अपनी सभ्यता और अपनी भाषा को भुला बैठे थे । लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं होता कि हिंदुस्तान के आजाद नागरिक होने की हैसियत से हम अपनी सभ्यता की ओर न देखें, हम अपनी संस्कृति न बनायें और अपनी भाषा न बनायें । हम इस बात का एहसास करते

हैं कि इस पृथ्वी के अन्दर हम और हमारी सभ्यता इतनी पुरानी हैं जितनी पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति बहुत कम देशों की हैं। अक्सर ऐसा देखा जाता हैं कि जैसे जैसे मनुष्य सभ्यता की ओर बढ़ता जाता हैं, वैसे वैसे उस का सांस्कृतिक, नैतिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक विकास भी होता जाता हैं। भाषा तो केवल मानसिक, सामाजिक और नैतिक विकास को सामने रखने का एक संकेत हैं। वह एक माध्यम हैं जिसके द्वारा हम अपना विकास कर सकते हैं और हम इस पृथ्वी के ऊपर अथवा दुनियां के अन्दर रह सकते हैं। हमें तो यह बात सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता हैं जब यह कहा जाता हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा जो हैं, या हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा जो हैं वह बहुत नई हैं, बहुत छिछली हैं, उस में इतने पर्याप्त शब्द नहीं हैं कि वह ऐसी भाषा बन सके जो विधि के काम में आ सके, कानून के काम आ सके या विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आ सके। अक्सर ऐसा होता हैं कि जितनी सभ्यता बढ़ती जाती हैं उतनी ही भाषा भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। परन्तु बदकिस्मती से हमारे साथ ऐसा हुआ कि हमारे देश पर बराबर विदेशियों की चढ़ाइयां होती रहीं। तरह तरह की सभ्यतायें आईं और हमारी जो पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति थी उस पर बहुत से कुठाराघात किये गये, बहुत प्रहार हुए। नतीजा यह हुआ हमारे देश की सभ्यता का रूप बहुत तरह से बदला। जब अंगरेज हमारे यहां आये तो उन की मंशा यह थी कि हमारे देश की सभ्यता का कोई भाग हमें इस बात की याद दिलाने को न रह जाये कि हम भी संसार की बहुत बड़ी संस्कृति के एक अंग थे और हमारी जो सभ्यता और संस्कृति थी वह बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे की थी। वह तो हमारा नाम व निशान और हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का नाम व निशान मिटा देना चाहते थे। परन्तु हमारी सभ्यता इतनी शक्तिशाली और गंभीर थी कि वह इस को मिटा नहीं सके। और आज भी हमारे यहां हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति एक पुरानी यादगार के रूप में विद्यमान हैं। इस के लिये हमें फख्र हैं, हमें अभिमान हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह हमारा और हमारे देश का फर्ज नहीं हो जाता कि हम अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को, अपनी भाषा को, उसी उन्नत रूप में अपने सामने रक्खें, जिस पर हमें अभिमान हो।

आज हमारी भाषा में ऐसी कमियां हैं जिन के लिये हमें अफसोस होता हैं कि वह कमियां क्यों हैं। क्योंकि यहां उस भाषा का प्रश्न हैं जो कि हमारे देश की भाषा हैं। मैं खाली हिन्दी के बारे में ही नहीं कहती, यहां की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, सब के बारे में कहती हूं। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहती हूं कि जो भी और भाषायें हिन्दुस्तान की हैं उन में से बहुत सी हिन्दी से भी कहीं बढ़ी चढ़ी हैं, जैसे कि तामिल भाषा हैं, उस का साहित्य भंडार बहुत बड़ा हैं और बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे का हैं। परन्तु जो हमारी संस्कृत भाषा थी क्या उस में शब्दों की कमी थी कि जिन शब्दों से हम अपना विकास आज कर सकते, अपने संकेतों का बोध कर सकते? ऐसे शब्दों की संस्कृत में कमी नहीं थी। मैं जानती हूं कि आज देश के कई प्रति शत लोग अंगरेजी समझते हैं। मैं यह भी मानती हूं कि देश के बहुत से लोग हिन्दी भी नहीं समझते। परन्तु हम ने मान लिया हैं कि पंद्रह वर्षों के बाद हिन्दी ही हमारी भाषा होगी। सात वर्ष तो बीत चुके हैं और अगले आठ या नौ वर्षों के अन्दर, हम चाहें या न चाहें, सब को हिन्दी सीखनी ही होगी। १९६४ की रात गुजरने के बाद जब १९६५ की सुबह होगी, १९६५ की पहली जनवरी को जब सूर्य निकलेगा तो क्या हम में हिम्मत होगी कि हम अंगरेजी शब्दों का उपयोग कर सकें? यदि हम अभी से प्रयत्न नहीं करते तो फिर जब हम नींद से उठेंगे तो हमें ऐसा मालूम होगा कि हमने हिन्दी के लिये कुछ नहीं किया। हम ने हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा बनाने का निश्चय तो किया लेकिन हमें इस पर अभिमान नहीं होगा। हम कभी यह महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि हमारे देश में भी ऐसे शब्द हैं या ऐसी भाषा हैं जिस में कि हम कानून बना सकते हैं, जो विज्ञान का विकास कर सकती हैं। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात का फैसला किया जाय कि कानून और विज्ञान के रास्ते में हिन्दी का विकास हो । अभी तक केवल साहित्य के रास्ते में हिन्दी का विकास हुआ है । हिन्दी बराबर साहित्यकों की भाषा रही है । हिन्दी में उपन्यासकारों ने अपने रंग भरे और कवियों ने उस में अपनी लय भरी, परन्तु विज्ञान के आचार्यों ने हिन्दी को कभी नहीं अपनाया । हिन्दी को द्वारपाल की जगह अंगरेजी साम्राज्य के सामने खड़ा किया गया । अंगरेजों के राज्यकाल में हिन्दी को राज्य के अन्दर नहीं घुसने दिया गया । ऐसा अवसर उसे नहीं दिया गया कि वह यहां पार्लियामेन्ट के अन्दर आ सकती । इस लोक सभा के अन्दर हिन्दी सीखने वालों की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती थी, हिन्दी बोलने वालों की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती थी कि वह अपनी भाषा को यहां पर बोलें । हम ने इस देश के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा को अपनी आंखों से फलते फूलते नहीं देखा, सिर्फ अपने दुश्मनों की आंखों से देखा, जो कि इस बात की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते थे कि हिन्दी में अपने देश की भावनाओं को प्रकट कर सकें । परन्तु अब इस बात का होना एक लज्जा की बात है । चूंकि संविधान में हमने यह फैसला किया है कि सब लोगों को बराबर का हक होगा राज काज चलाने में, सब का उस में बराबर का हिस्सा रहेगा, हम ने जो प्रतिज्ञा की थी जनता के सामने कि राज कार्य में हम जनता का साथ लेंगे, जनता एक सेवक की तरह नहीं, एक नौकर की तरह नहीं, बल्कि नागरिक की हैसियत से हमारे सामने अपने सुझाव रक्खेगी, जनता दिग्दर्शक की हैसियत से इस राष्ट्र को और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को रास्ता दिखायेगी । जहां की जनता अंगरेजी नहीं जानती है, वहां की जनता को अगर हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा में सरकार से काम लेने का मौका मिलेगा तभी वहां के राज काज में जनता साथ दे सकती है । इस लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों का जल्दी से जल्दी हिन्दीकरण होना चाहिये । हमारे कुछ कानून हिन्दी में जरूर बने हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे जो विधि मंत्री हैं, कानून के मंत्री हैं वह हमारे सामने यह रक्खेंगे कि सन् १९४७ से पूर्व हिन्दी में कुछ नहीं होता था, सन् १९४७ के बाद से हमने काफी काम किया है, करीब २,००० पन्नों का हिन्दीकरण हो गया है और सिर्फ १५०० पन्ने बाकी रह गये हैं । परन्तु जब हिन्दीकरण होता है तो, आप किसी से पूछ लें जो कानून जानते हैं, जो हिन्दी को भी जानते हैं, बल्कि उन भाइयों से भी पूछ लें जो कि दक्षिण के हैं कि क्या उन को इन हिन्दी के कानूनों से तसल्ली है ? क्या उन को इन कानूनों पर भरोसा है जो कि हिन्दी में बने हैं कि वह अच्छे होंगे ? इस लिये मेरी राय यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी हम एक ऐसा आयोग स्थापित करें जो कि इन तमाम बातों को देखे और जहां जरूरत हो इस को बदले । जहां शब्दों के बदलने की जरूरत हो वहां शब्दों को बदले और जहां भाषा को बदलने की जरूरत हो वहां भाषा को बदले । जहां कानूनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना हो वहां वह उनका अनुवाद भी करे ।

ऐसी दशा में दो सवाल उठते हैं कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये । हम ने अभी तक जो किया है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा है । मैं जानती हूं कि अभी तक बहुत सी ऐसी शक्तियां काम करती रही हैं, जिन्होंने कभी हिन्दी की अहमियत को नहीं पहचाना, जिन्होंने, मैं सिर्फ हिन्दी की बात नहीं कहती, हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं की ही अहमियत को नहीं पहचाना, जो समझते हैं कि अंगरेजी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जिस में विज्ञान की पुस्तकें बन सकती हैं । जिस में ही कानून जारी हो सकते हैं । अगर किसी दूसरी भाषा में कानून बना तो कानून का गला घुट जायेगा । मेरे एक साथी जो मेरे बगल में बैठे हैं उन्होंने अभी दो मिनट पहले मुझ से कहा कि आप यह क्या करने जा रही हैं । अगर कानून हिन्दी में बनाये गये तो उन का गला घुट जायेगा । तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है । यह कैसे शोक की बात है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाई यह कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भाषा में कानून का अनुवाद नहीं किया

जा सकता हैं। यानी इस का यह अर्थ हैं कि एक अंग्रेजी ही ऐसी भाषा हैं कि जो स्वर्ग से उतरी हैं और उसी भाषा में ऐसा गुण हैं कि उसी में इस देश की सारी की सारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता और सारे भूमंडल की सभ्यता पनप सकती हैं, और किसी दूसरी भाषा में नहीं पनप सकती हमारे दोस्त उस जमाने को जरा याद करें जब कि अंग्रेजी यहां नहीं आयी थी। क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि उस समय हमारे देश में काम नहीं होता था और हम उन के भरोसे बैठे थे कि वह आयें और हम को सिखायें। वास्तव में हमने गुलाम होते हुए भी अंग्रेजों को बहुत कुछ सिखाया हैं। हमने उन से उतना सीखा नहीं।

श्री टंडन (अम्बाला-शिमला) : तलाक सीखा हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं यह मानती हूं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का एक महत्व हैं। मैं इस लिये अंग्रेजी का महत्व नहीं मानती कि उसका बहुत बड़ा विकास हुआ हैं। मैं इस लिये उस का महत्व मानती हूं कि आज जो देश एक दूसरे के बहुत नजदीक आ गये हैं उनके एकीकरण करने में उस का महत्व हैं। वह उन देशों को एक दूसरे के नजदीक लाने में महत्वपूर्ण योग दे सकती हैं। इसी कारण मैं उस का महत्व मानती हूं। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम लोग अंग्रेजी के गुलाम हो जायें और हम को अंग्रेजी बोलना ही अच्छा लगे और हम को हिन्दी बोलने में शर्म आवे। आज हिन्दी बोलने वालों को ऐसा मालूम होता हैं कि अगर हम हिन्दी में बोलेंगे तो हमारी बात कोई सुनेगा नहीं। देश के अखबार वाले हिन्दी में बोलने वालों की कोई कीमत नहीं करते हैं, उनका अखबारों में कोई चर्चा नहीं होता हैं। जो हमारे बड़े बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं वे हिन्दी में बोलने वालों की कोई कीमत नहीं करते हैं। और इस लिये लोगों को अपनी भाषा में बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता हैं। अगर कोई भाई दक्षिण की भाषा में बोले तो शायद उस को एक भी सुनने वाला न हो। अगर हमें अपनी भाषा और संस्कृति की कोई कद्र नहीं हैं तो हमें अपनी सभ्यता और मनुष्यता पर क्या अभिमान हो सकता हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन हैं कि जल्द से जल्द इस बात की तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया जाये और वह एक ऐसे आयोग की स्थापना करें कि जितने हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कानून हैं उन का हिन्दीकरण किया जाये।

अभी एक किताब मेरे सामने हैं। हमारे जो विधि मंत्री महोदय हैं वे इतनी हिन्दी नहीं जानते वर्ना मैं उन से कहती कि आप इस किताब को पढ़ लीजिये। अगर आप इस किताब को किसी मैट्रिक के विद्यार्थी को दें तो वह भी यही कहेगा कि यह क्या भाषा का मजाक हो रहा हैं। इस में न तो ठीक से कौमा हैं, न विराम हैं, न ठीक से अनुवाद ही किया गया हैं। अनुवादक ने अंग्रेजी का अंग्रेजों की तरह से अनुवाद किया हैं। हिन्दुस्तानियों की रीति से इस का अनुवाद नहीं हुआ हैं। अंग्रेजी शब्दों के लिये उपयुक्त हिन्दी शब्द नहीं काम में लाये गये हैं। हम यह देखते हैं कि होता यह हैं कि हमारे दिमाग में पहले अंग्रेजी के शब्द आते हैं। हिन्दी बोलने वालों के भी दिमाग में पहले अंग्रेजी के शब्द आते हैं और फिर वे मन में उन का अनुवाद करके हिन्दी में बोलते हैं। लेकिन पहले वाक्य उन के दिमाग में अंग्रेजी के ही आते हैं। उन वाक्यों का हम हिन्दी में अपने मन में अनुवाद करके तब हिन्दी बोलते हैं। इस लिये ऐसे अनुवाद से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। १९६५ में जब जबरदस्ती कानून को हिन्दी में आना पड़ेगा, विज्ञान को हिन्दी में आना पड़ेगा, तो इस तरह की किताबों से काम नहीं चलेगा और न कोई उन को समझेगा। हां लोग उर्दू में कानून को समझेंगे क्योंकि उर्दू में कानून चला आ रहा हैं। जो पढ़े लिखे हैं वे भी उसे समझते हैं और जो नहीं पढ़े हैं वे भी समझते हैं। इस का यह मतलब हैं कि उर्दू का कानून पढ़ो और उस में जानकारी हासिल करो। लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र में विशेष कर जनता का सम्बन्ध सरकार से विधि द्वारा ही होता हैं। विधि

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

सरकार की जबान हैं जिस के द्वारा वह जनता तक पहुंचती हैं। सरकार जो कानून बनाती हैं उससे जनता का सम्बन्ध रहता हैं। अगर हिन्दी में कानून होगा तो उससे जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा। हमारी इतनी पुरानी सभ्यता हैं फिर भी क्या हमारे पास शब्दों की कमी हैं कि हम कानून नहीं बना सकते। हमारी भाषा से विज्ञान के शब्द निकले और दूसरी विद्याओं के शब्द निकले। तो क्या हम अपनी भाषा के शब्दों से बने कानून को नहीं सीख सकेंगे। क्या हम इतने पंगु हैं कि अंग्रेजी के बिना हमारा विकास रुक जायेगा। हम यह नहीं मानते कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना कमजोर हैं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा में कानून बन जायें तो हमारा विकास लोप हो जायेगा।

इस लिये मैं इन शब्दों के साथ अनुरोध करती हूं कि सरकार और यह सभा मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें। इसके कण कण में भारतीयता लिपटी हुई हैं, देश प्रेम लिपटा हुआ हैं, देश अभिमान लिपटा हुआ हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि हम में देशाभिमान हैं और हमारी सरकार में देशाभिमान हैं और इस समय वह चूकेगी नहीं और इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगी।

Mr. Chairman: Let me place the resolution before the House. Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including members of the bar and the bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all the Central laws."

With regard to the amendments, Shri Shree Nayan Das is not here and so amendments Nos. 1 and 2 go out. Shri Dabhi is moving amendment No. 3, but not No. 5, Shri Achuthan is moving No. 4, Shri Radha Raman No. 6, Shri Raghunath Singh No. 7: Shri Vidyalankar is not here and so amendment No. 8 goes out.

Regarding amendment No. 9 of Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, I cannot allow him to move it because it negatives the resolution.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): When I saw my amendment in the list, I thought that it was in order.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The amendment is not in order because it is a negation of the resolution.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): I have got an amendment and I gave it an hour ago.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry and unless the mover of the resolution agrees, it cannot be accepted. It is too late now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My amendment is a small one.

Mr. Chairman: It might be small or it might be big.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am requesting the hon. Minister to accept it.

Mr. Chairman: Today it cannot be allowed.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:

> "as well as to revise, where necessary, the present authorised Hindi Translation of the Constitution."

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

> "This House is of opinion that the Central Government should appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including Members of the Bar and the Bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all Central Laws and at the same time appoint similar Commissions

of qualified men to prepare authoritative texts of all Central Laws in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution."

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately appoint an *ad hoc* Committee of suitable persons to examine and review the existing machinery and arrangements for preparation of authoritative Hindi Texts of all Central Laws and also to recommend, if necessary, the appointment of a special Commission for the purpose."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately take adequate steps to prepare the texts of all laws in the National Language."

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(i) That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:

"as well as to revise, where necessary, the present authorised Hindi translation of the Constitution."

(ii) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including Members of the Bar and the Bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all Central Laws and at the same time appoint similar Commissions of qualified men to prepare authoritative texts of all Central Laws in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution."

(iii) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately appoint an *ad hoc* Committee of suitable persons to examine and review the existing machinery and arrangements for preparation of authoritative Hindi Texts of all Central Laws and also to recommend, if necessary, the appointment of a special Commission for the purpose."

(iv) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately take adequate steps to prepare the texts of all laws in the National Language."

श्री गाडगील (पूना मध्य) : सभापति जी, मेरा एक निवेदन हैं । मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता । मेरा निवेदन यह हैं कि यह बहस ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिन्दी में हो और दूसरी प्रार्थना यह हैं कि जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी हैं उनके लिए कम अवसर दिया जाये और जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं हैं उनके लिए ज्यादा अवसर देना मैं मुनासिब समझता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry I cannot agree to any of these propositions. In the first place, speeches in English are allowed under the rules, and in the next place, there can be no discrimination between those speaking Hindi and those who do not speak Hindi, because the proposition is that the Central laws may be got translated in Hindi by a Law Commission.

श्री नंदलाल शर्मा (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय भी हिन्दी में बोलें तो बहुत अच्छा हो ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The House is aware that only one hour has been fixed and therefore only forty minutes are left.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Eranakulam): Let only non-Hindi people speak.

Mr. Chairman: I think that only five minutes can be allowed to each Member who may wish to speak.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जबलपुर---दक्षिण): सभापति जी, आपने इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर बहस के लिये केवल एक घंटे का समय दिया है जब कि मैं समझता हूं कि यह इतना आवश्यक विषय है कि....

Mr. Chairman: I am not responsible for the apportionment of time; the House has accepted the report from the Committee.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आपका कहना बजा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कमेटी ने इस मामले में थोड़ी गलती की है। यह प्रस्ताव ऐसा है जिस पर पूरे एक दिन का समय दिया जाना चाहिये था। दूसरे आपने मुझे बोलने का समय भी इतना कम दिया है कि जिसके भीतर सब बातें कहना भी कठिन है, लेकिन तो भी मैं बहुत संक्षेप से दो, चार बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान ने पन्द्रह वर्ष का जो समय इस काम के लिये नियुक्त किया है उस समय के अन्दर इस काम को कर देने का सरकार का इरादा है या नहीं और अगर सरकार का यह इरादा है कि पन्द्रह वर्ष के अन्दर इस काम को पूरा करना है तो मैं अत्यन्त नम्रता के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस चाल से सरकार चल रही है इस काम में वह पन्द्रह वर्ष क्या अगर पन्द्रह वर्ष के ऊपर एक शून्य भी रख दिया जाये यानी डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में भी यह काम समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी उठ कर यह कहने वाले हैं कि इस प्रस्ताव की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि विधियों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अनुवाद से केवल काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यदि वे विधियां अधिकृत रूप से हमारे सामने न आ जायेंगी और वे विधियां यदि अंग्रेजी का ठीक स्थान नहीं ले लेंगी तो इस प्रकार का अनुवाद तो बाजार में भी किया जा सकता है और वह बेचा जा सकता है। जहां तक उनके अधिकृत रूप का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह आयोग इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर हो। इस आयोग के जो मुख्य काम होंगे वह मेरी दृष्टि से तीन काम होंगे जो इस समय नहीं हो रहे हैं। पहला काम यह होगा कि विधि के निर्माण की। शैली को तय करना। अभी तक आप यदि देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जितने अनुवाद इस समय तक किये गये हैं यहां, और जो मूल रूप में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में विधियां बनायी गयी हैं उनकी शैली एक दूसरे से नहीं मिलती। साहित्य में पर्यायवाची शब्दों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, एक शब्द के स्थान पर दूसरा शब्द उपयुक्त हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां तक कानून का मामला है, हमको एक ही शब्द बार बार एक स्थान पर रखना पड़ता है और हम को इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि उस शब्द का प्रयोग हर कानून में चाहे वह कानून केन्द्र का हो या राज्यों का हो, वह शब्द उसी रूप में आना चाहिये। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि विधि मंत्रालय से जो अनुवाद हुए हैं विधि मंत्रालय स्वयं उन अनुवादों को देखे तो वह पायेगा कि एक शब्द एक विधि में एक काम में लाया गया है और वही शब्द दूसरी विधि में दूसरे काम में लाया गया है। भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जो मूल विधियां बनी हैं उनमें भी इस प्रकार की उलझनें मौजूद हैं। तो इस आयोग का पहला काम होगा कि शैली का वह निर्णय करे। दूसरे अर्थ की दृष्टि से किस शब्द का कहां पर उपयोग किया जाये, यह तय होना चाहिये। एक ही अर्थ में कानून में दो शब्द या अनेक शब्द काम में नहीं लिये जा सकते। तीसरे यह कि हिन्दी भाषा की जैसी रचना है उसके अनुसार यह विधियां बनें। अभी क्या हो रहा है ? अभी जितने अनुवाद हुए हैं या जितने मूल कानून भी भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में पास हुए हैं वह अंग्रेजी के रूपान्तर मात्र हैं। उनमें जरा भी इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रक्खा गया कि उनकी भाषा हिन्दी भाषा के उपयुक्त हो। तो इस आयोग के ये तीन काम होंगे। अगर यह आयोग न बना तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? भिन्न भिन्न कानून भिन्न भिन्न ढंग की भाषा में होंगे। भिन्न भिन्न शब्दों का भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से उपयोग होगा।

केन्द्र में एक शब्द का प्रयोग होगा और राज्यों में दूसरा शब्द प्रयोग किया जायेगा। कानून एक दूसरे से मिलेंगे नहीं और उलझन इतनी अधिक बढ़ जायगी कि उस उलझन को आगे चल कर सुलझाना एक असम्भव बात हो जायेगी।

दूसरे अगर यह कहा जाये कि पहले हमको शब्दावलि बनाना है और उसके बाद हमको कानून बनाना है तो मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि शब्दावलि का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हिन्दी में कानून के लायक पूरी शब्दावलि मौजूद है। यह कोई वैज्ञानिक शब्दावलि का मामला नहीं है कि विज्ञान में हमारे पास शब्दावलि नहीं है इसलिये शब्द पहले तैयार किये जायें। कानून के मामले में यह बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां पूरी शब्दावलि मौजूद है। उस शब्दावलि का ठीक शैली से उपयोग हो, इसी की आवश्यकता है। यह काम विधि मंत्रालय को करना चाहिये। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं, स्पष्ट रूप से, उनका विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आयोग या कमेटी बनाने का है या नहीं? मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यदि उनका विचार कोई कमीशन, आयोग या कमेटी बनाने का है तो वह आयोग या कमेटी विधि मंत्रालय बना रहा है या शिक्षा मंत्रालय बना रहा है? तीसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि इस आयोग या इस कमेटी में किस प्रकार के लोग रक्खे जायेंगे।

मैं केवल दो मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: I have requested the hon. Member already; he says he would take two minutes; that means eight or nine minutes in all.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : शायद मुझे पांच मिनट भी नहीं दिये गये हैं....

Mr. Chairman: Now six minutes have passed.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न बहुत जरूरी है और वह यह है कि इस आयोग या कमेटी में किन लोगों को मुकर्रर किया जा रहा है। मैंने इस बात को देखा है कि हिन्दी का काम ऐसी संस्थाओं से लिया जा रहा है जिन संस्थाओं पर हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों का विश्वास नहीं है। हमने यह देखा है कि हिन्दी का काम ऐसे लोगों से लिया जा रहा है जिन लोगों का हिन्दी जगत में कोई स्थान नहीं है। यदि इस कमेटी में इस प्रकार के लोग मुकर्रर किये गये जिनका कि हिन्दी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, जिन को हिन्दी भाषा नहीं आती और जिन पर हिन्दी जगत का विश्वास नहीं तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की कमेटी या इस प्रकार का आयोग बनाना एक निरर्थक बात होगी।

Mr. Chairman: Raghunath Singh.

Shri Achuthan: All view points about this resolution will be given an opportunity to express themselves, I hope.

Mr. Chairman: How can I know all the view points?

Shri Achuthan: From the amendments....

Mr. Chairman: That does not mean that every hon. Member who has given notice of an amendment must be allowed to speak.

Shri Achuthan: It is not that I should be....

Mr. Chairman: What other view point is there? I can only know from the amendments. If I accept the hon. Member's argument, I must allow every hon. Member who has given notice of amendment because he has got a view point. I am sorry I cannot accept the hon. Member's argument..... (*Interruptions.*)

Order, order.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना है। पहली बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार १४ क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं अगर इनमें से उर्दू को आप हटा दें, तो बाकी तेरह भाषायें ऐसी हैं जिनकी धातु संस्कृत है। मेरा पहला सुझाव आपके सामने यह है कि जो कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये उसके सम्मुख यह सुझाव रक्खा

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जायें कि जो शब्दावली तैयार की जाये उसकी धातु संस्कृत हो। इसका कारण यह हैं कि भारतवर्ष को ६ स्टेट्स बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि में हिन्दी का प्रचार हैं। आज वहां हिन्दी में काम होता हैं। लेकिन अगर वहां की कार्यवाही को और इस संसद् की कार्यवाही को आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि एक ही चीज के वास्ते भिन्न भिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग होता हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव हैं कि जो भी शब्दावली बने उसकी धातु संस्कृत हो और साथ ही इसके मुझे यह भी कहना हैं कि तद्भव शब्द चाहे वे अंग्रेजी के हों और चाहे वे उर्दू के हों, उनको उसी रूप में अपना लेना चाहिये। जैसे "स्टेशन" शब्द हैं। इस स्टेशन शब्द को अगर आप हिन्दी में ऐसे ही ले लें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं हैं। लेकिन विदेशी तत्सम शब्दों को हमें त्याग देना चाहिये। जैसे "ट्रान्सफर" शब्द हैं। इसके वास्ते हमारे पास अच्छा शब्द हैं और उसका हम प्रयोग करें। मेरा सुझाव यह हैं कि हम तद्भव शब्दों को तो वैसे ही अपना लें लेकिन जहां तक विदेशी तत्सम शब्दों का सम्बन्ध हैं, उनमें अगर अन्य भाषाओं के शब्द छोड़ दें तो अच्छा हैं। तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी हैं कि यह समझना कि हिन्दी भाषा को हम हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर लादना चाहते हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं हैं। अगर हमें देश को एक बनाना हैं.....

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interfere. The Resolution, as it stands, relates to the appointment of a Hindi Law Commission with a particular object. He is speaking on the general subject of Hindi. I will not allow him to do that. He must confine himself to the Resolution.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मुझे आप से यह कहना हैं कि २६ जनवरी, १९५० को हम ने संविधान में समय की सीमा रक्खी कि पांच वर्ष के पश्चात् एक कमीशन नियुक्त होगा और हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो भी कार्रवाई होगी वह उस कमीशन के द्वारा होगी। साथ ही साथ हम ने यह भी रखा कि पंद्रह वर्ष के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान की राज्य भाषा हिन्दी हो जायेगी। अब पांच वर्ष में तीन महीने बाकी हैं। समय आ गया हैं कि एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये। हमारी बहन ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक समय पर रक्खा हैं क्योंकि संविधान में दिये समय के अनुसार अब सिर्फ तीन महीने और बाकी हैं। इस समय कमीशन के नियुक्त होने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता हैं। जिस में कानून के जितने शब्द हैं उन को हम फिर से ठीक से रक्खें।

इस के साथ मुझे एक बात और कहनी हैं अदालतों के बारे में। हमारे यहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट हैं, हाई कोर्ट्स हैं और लोअर कोर्ट्स भी हैं। अगर हम को एक भाषा करनी हैं तो यह होना चाहिये कि जितने हाई कोर्ट्स देश में हैं उन की भी एक भाषा हो। इस वास्ते अगर पंद्रह वर्ष में हम को एक राज्य भाषा को लाना हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक हैं कि हम इस वक्त जितने वैधानिक शब्द हैं, विधि के जितने शब्द हैं उन शब्दों की एक तालिका उपस्थित करें और उस के वास्ते जो प्रस्ताव हमारी बहन ने रक्खा हैं वह बहुत ठीक हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये वह ला मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर नियुक्त किया जाये। इस तरह से नियुक्त किया जाये कि उस का सम्बन्ध सीधे ला मिनिस्ट्री से हो, उस का एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध न हो।

मेरा चौथा प्वाइंट यह हैं कि कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि शब्द संस्कृत के न हों। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जितनी मनुस्मृतियां और धर्म-शास्त्र हैं जिन के द्वारा हमारे यहां हजारों वर्षों तक न्याय होता रहा हैं उन में कौन सी शब्दावलि के द्वारा काम होता रहा हैं ? वह हमारा शब्द भण्डार हैं। उसी शब्दावलि को हमें फिर से रखना चाहिये।

यहां पर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि ७०० वर्षों तक मुसलमानों ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि हिन्दुस्तान में फारसी भाषा में

अदालतों में कार्रवाई हो परन्तु वे असफल रहे। हमारे एक भाई ने कहा कि हमारे यहां संस्कृत की शब्दावली होनी चाहिये लेकिन हिन्दी के स्थान पर संस्कृत का लाना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस तरह की भावना ठीक नहीं है। यह बात तर्कसंगत हो सकती है लेकिन लोकसंगत नहीं।

इन सब कारणों से मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Dabhi: I am sorry I cannot speak in Hindi.

श्री गाडगिल : कम से कम गुजराती में बोलिये।

Shri Dabhi: My amendment is to the effect that the Commission proposed to be appointed should not only prepare Hindi texts of all the Central laws but that, where necessary, it should revise the authorised Hindi translation of the Constitution also. We know that our Constitution which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on the 26th November, 1949 was in English. After that the Constituent Assembly authorised Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was then the President.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not after that; it was before that.

Shri Dabhi: He was entrusted with the task of translating the English version of the Constitution into Hindi. And then, as a result of that resolution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had appointed a Special Translation Committee, and we know that that translation, the Hindi version of the Constitution, is published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi, that is by the Government.

What I want to point out is this. I do not know Hindi much. Yet I have discovered one very glaring error in the Hindi version of the Constitution. This error is contained in article 47 of the Constitution which gives the Directive Principle regarding Prohibition. I would read the relevant portion of article 47 of the Constitution. It reads:

> "In particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

You would see from this English version that two things are to be prohibited. One is intoxicating drinks. The other is drugs which are injurious to health. You would see here that the words "which are injurious to health" do not qualify "intoxicating drinks". That means that under the Constitution only those drugs which are injurious to health are to be prohibited; but with regard to intoxicating drinks, whether injurious to health or not, they are to be prohibited. You will see that my interpretation is right.

There is also a Sanskrit translation of the same which reads:

"विशेषतः राज्यं मादकानां पेयानां स्वास्थ्यहानिकराणां च औषधानाम्, अन्यत्र भैषज्यप्रयोजनभ्यः, उपभोगस्य प्रतिषेधाय यतेत।"

You would see here also that "मादकानां" is not preceded by "स्वास्थ्यहानिकराणाम्"

But now let us see what is the Hindi translation of this article 47. This is the Hindi translation:

"राज्य विशेषतया स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकर मादक पेयों और औषधियों के औषधीय प्रयोजनों से अतिरिक्त उपयोग का प्रतिषेध करने का प्रयास करेगा"

You will see from this that an interpretation of the Hindi translation of this article 47 would mean that intoxicating drinks can be prohibited only when they are proved to be injurious to health. As far as I understand, this is a grievous error. Because those pepole who are anti-Prohibitionists would argue that intoxicating

[Shri Dabhi]

drinks, that is liquors, are not injurious to health. But the framers of the Constitution did not want to apply this adjective "injurious to health" here, because they believed that intoxicating drink is not only injurious to health but from a moral and social point of view also it is injurious for the nation.

I hope therefore that the Law Minister will see that this translation is revised. I wrote to the Government but they have replied that the authoritative text is the English one. When such a glaring defect was pointed out they should have taken immediate steps to revise the translation. I do not know whether there are other mistakes also, but this is a very glaring error. Lakhs of people would be reading this Hindi translation. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to revise this Hindi translation also.

श्री गाडगील : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव सभा के सामने पेश किया गया है उस का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब हम ने अपने संविधान में पंद्रह वर्ष के अन्दर अपना सारा राज्य का कार्य-भार हिन्दी में चलाने की प्रतिज्ञा की है, और पांच वर्ष जब गुजर चुके हैं, अगले दस वर्षों में हमें यह काम पूरा करना है, तो इस तरह का आयोग जल्दी से जल्दी नियुक्त करना चाहिये।

भाषा का स्वरूप क्या हो, इस बारे में संविधान में कुछ साफ साफ सिद्धान्त रक्खे गये हैं। उन में एक सिद्धान्त यह है कि जहां आवश्यकता और वांछनीयता हो वहां संस्कृत का उपयोग किया जाये। इस के माने यह हैं कि अगर प्रचलित शब्द, जिस को कि लोग समझते हैं, अच्छा हो तो उस को अलग कर के कोई अर्थशून्य, क्लिष्ट या दो अर्थों का शब्द रखना ठीक नहीं है। यह जो सिद्धान्त है उसे हमारे पुराने नेता हैं, उन्होंने वैधानिक ख्याल से स्वीकार किया है। मीमांसा के बारे में कहा है कि जब कभी सवाल उठे, जैसे यह कहा जाये कि प्रचलित शब्द यवन हैं, क्या हम उस का उपयोग करें। तो उन्होंने कहा कि अवश्य इस का उपयोग करना है।

यवन शब्दा भावे निरुक्तादयः चरितार्थः।

जहां प्रचलित यवन शब्द न हो तो निरुक्त यानी संस्कृत से शब्द लेना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे पास बहुत शब्द सम्पत्ति है। अनेक भाषाओं के शब्द हैं। चन्द शब्द ऐसे हैं जैसे स्टेशन आदि। ये संस्कृत के नहीं हैं इसीलिए उनको छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि वे प्रचलित हैं, लेकिन जहां दूसरे शब्द ही नहीं हैं, या कोई नयी कल्पना है तो उसके लिए संस्कृत का ही उपयोग करना चाहिए और इस सिद्धान्त के साथ उनका उपयोग होना चाहिए कि वे शब्द सुलभ हों, सरल हों, अर्थवाही हों और प्रासादिक हों। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून से लोगों का व्यवहार सुनिश्चित हो जाता है। कानून के ऊपर लोगों का व्यवहार चलता है। इसलिए कानून के शब्द निश्चित होने चाहिए और उनका एक ही अर्थ होना चाहिए। यह न हो कि एक शब्द का अर्थ ग्वालियर में जो हो वह कलकत्ते में न हो। यह होना चाहिए कि उसका जो अर्थ कलकत्ते में हो वही जबलपुर में हो। इसके लिए बड़ी कोशिश करनी होगी। इसलिए जो आयोग बनेगा वह ऐसा अनुवाद न करे जैसा कि हम बचपन में पढ़ते थे कि वेल्यू का अर्थ लुट और लुट का अर्थ वेल्यू। जो शब्द हमारी भाषा से मिलता जुलता है उसी को स्वीकार किया जाये यह नहीं कि अंग्रेजी का बिल्कुल अनुवाद कर दिया जाये। इस तरह से काम नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि आयोग में ऐसे लोग हों जो लोगों का अन्तःकरण जानते हों, भाषा का अन्तःकरण जानते हों, और शब्द की आत्मा जानते हों। अगर ऐसे लोगों को मुकर्रर किया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि काम ठीक होगा। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर बहुत से लोग कुछ भावना रखते हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस भावना के साथ गड़बड़ न करें।

Mr. Chairman: Only two speakers can be allowed. The hon. Minister has to reply also.

Some Hon. Members: Three minutes each.

Mr. Chairman: If all hon. Members agree to three minutes, I have no objection.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Please don't waste time, in *Dhanyabad*. You have only three minutes.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार किया गया है । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस प्रस्ताव की उपस्थात्री महोदया के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि हिन्दी भाषा के अतिरिक्त भारत में और बहुत सी भाषायें हैं किन्तु यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि बहुत सी भाषायें हिन्दी भाषा की ही विकृति हैं । भारत की संस्कृत से जन्म लेने वाली जितनी भाषायें हैं उनमें हिन्दी का संस्कृत से सीधा सम्बन्ध है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में हिन्दी भाषा की व्यापकता हमको न केवल जनसंख्या के दृष्टिकोण से देखनी है परन्तु भाषा के दृष्टिकोण से भी देखनी है । विधि पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में अभी आपके सामने श्री डाभी जी ने एक विशेषता रखी कि हिन्दी अनुवाद में कोई त्रुटि बतलायी गयी और उसी के साथ संस्कृत भाषा में वह त्रुटि नहीं बतलायी गयी । यह उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। हमको यह बात बड़े कष्ट और दुःख से अनुभव करनी पड़ती है कि हिन्दी भाषा का अनुवाद करने वाले वस्तुतः हिन्दी के पंडित नहीं होते, वे होते हैं हिन्दुस्तानी के पंडित । हिन्दुस्तान में यह बीमारी व्याप्त हो गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तानी का हल्ला मचा हुआ है । हम यह विश्वास रखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी इस देश में किसी जगह बोली नहीं जाती । हमारा यह कहना है कि या तो आप हिन्दी के भक्त बनिये या उर्दू के भक्त बनिये, आप राम के भक्त या खुदा के भक्त बनिये ।

Mr. Chairman: Only three minutes were given to the hon. Member. He is expatiating as if he is to speak for half an hour. He has not yet spoken a word about the Hindi Law Commission. I would ask him to confine himself to the subject.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मैं ठीक उसी पाइंट पर कह रहा हूं । बात यह है कि जो राम और खुदा दोनों को मिलाकर राम खुदैया नाम का तीसरा शब्द खड़ा करते हैं उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । वस्तुतः हिन्दी संस्कृत के विद्वानों में मनु याज्ञवल्क मिताक्षरा, और मेरुवाहन आदि जितने विधि निबन्ध हैं उनके जो पंडित हैं और संस्कृत में प्रयुक्त होने वाली विधि शब्दावलि को जानते हैं और जो अंग्रेजी विधि को भी जानते हैं, ऐसे दोनों ढंग के विद्वान यदि कमीशन में रहेंगे तब तो किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुवाद बन सकता है जिसकी कोई उपयोगिता होगी । परन्तु यदि केवल ऐसे व्यक्ति रख दिये गये जो जैसे आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय में काम कर रहे हैं तो मेरा विश्वास है कि उस अनुवाद में जितने दोष बतलाये गये हैं वे और ज्यादा होंगे । इसलिए मैं सेठ गोविन्द दास के भावों का समर्थन करता हूं कि यह कार्य अधिकृत संस्थाओं को देना चाहिए अथवा ऐसे विद्वानों का संकलन करना चाहिए जो हिन्दी और संस्कृत की विधि शब्दावलि को और साथ ही अंग्रेजी के भावों को भी समझते हों । केवल अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको हिन्दी की भावना और जनता की भावना के अनुसार ग्रन्थ तैयार करने होंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि जनता की भाषा हिन्दी स्वीकार करने के बाद अब कोई मतभेद नहीं रह गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि सब इसको जानने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । मैं तो कहूंगा "हिन्दू हिन्दी हिन्द से करो रैन दिन प्रीति" ।

Shri Thimmaiah: (Kolar—Reserved—Sch.-Castes): The Resolution involves certain amount of suspicion that enough has not been done in the direction of the spread of Hindi according to the notions of the advocates of

[Shri Thimmaiah]

this resolution and it is an attempt to force the pace of Hindi under the existing circumstances.

Some Hon. Members: Not at all.

Shri Thimmaiah: It ignores certain important features of the situation in the country as a whole. Today, nobody is hostile to Hindi. Everybody accepts that for purposes of intercommunication, there should be a national language, that that langauge should be learnt and that that language should be Hindi. But, whether that Hindi which comes to achieve that position ultimately will structurally be the Hindi that our pandits of Sanskrit and Law strive to make, is highly problematical. Such an attempt would fail to achieve the desired results. That would only be the language of a few learned people and the common masses will be quite ignorant of those laws which are framed, and they will be subjected to them without understanding them.

An Hon. Member: Can the common man understand English?

Shri Thimmaiah: The ordinary people cannot understand even the text-books that are in existence in the regional languages. In these circumstances, if you publish these text-books and laws in Hindi, I think they will not be within the reach of the common people. Therefore, democratically speaking, I say Hindi should be spread not in a manufactured way, but in the way the common man can understand. I also request the advocates of this resolution not to lose sight of the circumstances prevailing in the South. There is a small fantastic group of people also in our country opposed to the very Hindi itself. I do not say they are right, but they are opposing it rather fantastically. Therefore, we should carry on this Hindi in a friendly manner and in a friendly atmosphere and see that it is gradually made a national language and that all our college text-books, the law books and all other books are written in Hindi. It cannot be done by all of a sudden asking the Government to replace every book by Hindi and to produce Hindi literature and all that.

The advocates should also remember that it rather requires a lot of expenditure to write all these text-books and the law books in Hindi, and in return I do not think we will get the worth of money that we spend on it. Therefore, it is necessary that we should go cautiously and slowly taking into consideration the situation existing in the country and also the psychology of the people who are now just learning Hindi, and also understanding the mind of the people in that direction. Therefore, I request the hon. Member who has moved this resolution to carefully examine it and withdraw it in the interests of the country, so that progress may be achieved without any impediment or any illwill.

That is my object, and I hope that it will be withdrawn, and that Hindi will make progress in an effective manner.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Hon. the Law Minister.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I find myself in a difficulty.

Some Hon. Members: Hindi, Hindi.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let him proceed.

Shri Biswas: This is something to be done in Hindi, and unfortunately I am not able to speak in that language. I confess I suffer from that defect, but I do not yield to anyone in my desire to see that full effect is given to the Constitution and the intentions of those who framed the Constitution. I feel very strongly that we should from now take all possible steps to prepare for the change-over which the Constitution contemplates at the end of fifteen years. With a view to achieving that

end, after I came into the Ministry, I can tell you the steps I took.

There was a translation branch attached to the Law Ministry. That translation branch I am told was there for the last seventy years probably.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Seventeen years?

Shri Biswas: Seventy years. There was a translation branch. I thought that was not right, that we should reorganise the translation branch, we should see that the translation branch at least turned out Hindi translations of the important Acts. That work was being done, but not in a systematic manner. Now, we appointed a special officer, a gentleman very competent, well-versed in Hindi and also in law. We placed him at the head of the branch and he has been carrying on his work with the utmost satisfaction. He has already been able to bring out translations of almost of the important Central laws. I will tell you presently the handicaps, the difficulties under which he labours. Those translations are there. Those books are available. You will excuse me if I exceed the time-limit because I want to place all the facts before the House.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Biswas: And I hope the House will allow me.....

Some Hon. Members: We will allow you.

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, he has produced, he has actually brought in the market translations of numerous Central laws. They are available for sale. The difficulty as regards these translations is this. There is no authoritative *imprimatur* put on them so as to compel the acceptance of those translations as authentic and authorised translations. That is the difficulty. That is what we shall have to deal with, and that cannot be done except by legislation; and legislation cannot be enacted unless the legislature is satisfied that the translations which have been produced are actually correct translations which may be actually enforced as authentic and authoritative translations. For that purpose, it is necessary that we should have an expert committee before whom the materials which have already been prepared by the staff with that special officer at its head should be placed. The constitution of that expert committee is a matter of great difficulty. The greatest care should be taken to select the members who would constitute that committee. We have not yet been able to find out suitable members.

There was some difficulty and some delay due to the fact that while one department of Government was dealing with this matter, there was another department of Government dealing with a similar question as regards other matters. I refer to the Education Ministry, because that question has been specifically put to me by hon. friend Seth Govind Das. He wanted to know which Ministry is dealing with this matter.

Well, Sir, there has been correspondence. We want for this purpose Hindi-knowing men. There was an expression which we found when we were students of Hindu law—Sanskritists without law and lawyers without Sanskrit. It will not do if the members who constitute this committee satisfy only one qualification, *viz.*, that they are good lawyers. They must also be good Hindi scholars.

Seth Govind Das: Quite right.

Shri Biswas: So, unless you have a combination of both these requirements, it is difficult to carry on the work satisfactorily.

Now, Sir, one view was that this work should be undertaken by the Law Ministry. In fact, the Law Ministry had already commenced the work.

Seth Govind Das: That should be done.

Shri Biswas: On the other hand, there was the Education Ministry. That

[Shri Biswas]

Ministry was engaged in an equally important work, in coining, in finding out new terms in Hindi for scientific terms and so on.

Seth Govind Das: Bich Bindi Kole.

Shri Biswas: The question is now one not only of finding equivalents in Hindi of legal terms. The question with which we are faced in connection with this present question is not a question of merely coining equivalent terms. The dictionary is no doubt the first step. We must have a good dictionary—Hindi-English dictionary and English-Hindi dictionary. That has not been done. Government have already suggested to the Education Ministry that they should take up this question at once, the compilation of a good dictionary. There are many dictionaries in the market we know, but then.....

Shri Tek Chand: What you want is a lexicon.

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Shri Biswas: We want Government to prepare a lexicon without delay which will give you Hindi equivalents to English terms, and English equivalents to Hindi terms. That must be the minimum and that is the first step to be taken. Then, after that is done, there is another question which is altogether different from the question of translating with the aid of a lexicon. That is, you must evolve a real drafting style in Hindi. I mean, the preparation of the text of a Central law is not quite the same as finding equivalents in Hindi for legal terms. That is entirely a different subject, and that can be tackled only by competent lawyers who know Hindi. What has been done as a result of correspondence is that the Education Ministry and the Law Ministry are both united in their recognition of the importance of this work, and both Ministries are anxious that the work should be done in the proper and most effective way. After consultation, it was decided that the Law Ministry need not set up an expert committee of law of its own for evolving a standard legal terminology in Hindi; that the personnel of the expert committee on law to be set up by the Education Ministry should be selected in consultation with the Law Ministry; that the translation section of the Law Ministry which has already done a good deal of spade-work in the field should be directly and fully utilised by the expert committee; and that the legal terms prepared by the translation section of the Law Ministry will be submitted to the expert committee on law, and then they should be submitted for the approval of the Board of Scientific Terminology, of which the expert committee will be one of the committees. So, that has been the arrangement. Effect has not yet been given to it. I do not know how it will work. We are hoping that it will work satisfactorily.

But what I am trying to convince the House about is this, namely that the Law Ministry is not unmindful of its responsibilities in this matter. The Law Ministry initiated action more than two and a half years ago, and it has made some progress, but the real thing remains yet to be done, that is, we should have a committee of experts before whom these materials can be placed, and they will advise the people who are now working on this, as to how to proceed and how to evolve that drafting formula to which I have already referred. That is the more important thing. Otherwise, we cannot prepare a correct translation; we may prepare some sort of translation, but what we want is a translation which will hold its field everywhere.

Then, there is also the question of co-ordination with the State Governments. I am sorry I have already exceeded my time-limit. When I read this resolution for the first time, I was rather wondering why the word 'Commission' has been used. I do not know whether the Mover had in her mind something like the Statute Law Revision Commission, of which a good deal is being made here nowadays. That is

an entirely different problem. You revise the existing body of laws, and you make your laws up to date, and suggest new laws. That is another function altogether. When the Statute Law Revision Commission has finished its work in English, then will come the next stage of preparing translations of those laws in Hindi or other regional languages. But the Commission which the hon. Member contemplates, is not, I think, a Commission whose function it will be to revise the existing laws. She only wants preparation of translations. I was rather misled by the use of the word 'Commission', because the word was being so frequently used in another connection.

श्री टेक चन्द : यह गलत है जो कहा श्रीमती जी ने ।

Shri Biswas: I was just pointing out that so far as this resolution is concerned, it is confined to a different and a more limited subject, and not to the wider subject of setting up a Statutory Law Revision Commission for the purpose of examining the existing laws, and suggesting changes or amendments for one purpose or another.

I would ask the hon. mover to withdraw this resolution. I can give her this assurance that Government are doing their duty. They are fully conscious of the importance of this matter and they are doing all that is reasonably possible.

Seth Govind Das: We are only requesting Government, and nothing else. There is no censure involved in this.

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to this resolution. They have to be put to the vote of the House. First, there is the amendment of Shri Dabhi. Does he want it to be put to vote?

Shri Dabhi: If the hon. mover withdraws her resolution, then I would withdraw this. Mine is only an amendment to the original resolution.

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Mr. Chairman: I want to know whether the hon. Member wants to withdraw it, or wants me to put it to the vote of the House.

But before this, there is the amendment of Shri Achuthan. I should have taken that first, for this is in substitution of the original resolution. Does the hon. Member Shri Achuthan want his amendment to be put to vote?

Shri Achuthan: If the parent resolution is withdrawn, I have nothing more to say.

An Hon. Member: Why do you go to the parent? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: I am asking the hon. Member whether I should put it to the vote of the House.

Shri Achuthan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted, namely:

> "This House is of opinion that the Central Government should appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including Members of the Bar and the Bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all Central Laws and at the same time appoint similar Commissions of qualified men to prepare authoritative texts of all Central Laws in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Then, there is Shri Dabhi's amendment.

Shri Dabhi: I would ask leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Radha Raman: I also ask leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I too wish to withdraw my amendment.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know from the hon. Mover whether she wants to withdraw her resolution or wants it to be put to the House.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं अपना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हूं । यह सभा के सामने रखा जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the Central Government should immediately appoint a Hindi Law Commission consisting of Hindi and Sanskrit scholars including members of the bar and the bench to prepare authoritative Hindi texts of all the Central laws."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 37; Noes 68.

Division No. 7 [5. 10. P. M.

AYES

Achint Ram, Lala
Amjad Ali, Shri
Bhandari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Chinaria, Shri
Chowdary, Shri C. R.
Das, Shri B. C.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Dhulekar, Shri
Dube, Shri U. S.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gadgil, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Govind Das, Seth
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Hem Raj, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jena, Shri K. C.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri
Nanadas, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ram Das, Shri
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Shah, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Shri Nand Lal
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Shastri, Shri B. D.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Tandon, Shri
Verma, Shri M. L.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.

NOES

Abdus Sattar, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akarpuri, Sardar
Algesan, Shri
Altekar, Shri
Balasubramaniam, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhawanji, Shri
Borkar, Shri
Chaliha, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Choudhuri, Shri M. Shaffee
Dabhi, Shri
Dass, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri K. K.
Datar, Shri
Deshpande, Shri G. H.
Dholakia, Shri
Eacharan, Shri I.
Ebenzer, Dr.
Fotedar, Pandit
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Kajolkar, Shri
Kakkan, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Katham, Shri
Katju, Dr.
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Lakshmayya, Shri
Lal Singh, Sardar
Mahodaya, Shri
Malviya, Shri K. D.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nair, Shri C. K.
Narasimhan, Shri C. R.
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pant, Shri D. D.
Parekh, Dr. J. N.
Patil, Shri Kanavade
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Radha Raman, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ramaswami, Shri M. D.
Rane, Shri
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Sanganna, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri L. Jogeshwar
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Tek Chand, Shri
Telkikar, Shri
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Venkataraman, Shri

The motion was negatived

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RESOLUTION *RE*: SECURITY OF SERVICE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take immediate steps to guarantee security of service to Government employees by abolishing the different categories of temporary and quasi-permanent Government servants and by classifying all such employees as permanent after a certain number of years of service and also by repealing the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954, and similar other Rules and provisions applicable to the Government employees."

My object is two-fold, namely, to give government employees the sense that their service is secure and also to give them an assurance that they are to be safeguarded against victimisation. These two aspects are interlinked and I do not have to argue that if Government is going to be effective and efficient, it is very necessary that those who serve under Government have a sense that their services are appreciated, at least, to the extent that the security of their tenure of service is not in jeopardy. They have also to have a feeling that they would not be victimised for reasons that do not appertain to the real conduct of government business.

The fact of the matter is that today large numbers of people in government service do not know where they are. They lead, what might be called, a *trisanku* existence, dangling between two worlds, and even while they are in employment the Damocles's sword of sudden termination of service hangs over their heads.

On this point, I find from the Report of the Railway Board for 1952-53, that the total number of temporary staff who remained unconfirmed in that period was 95,565, the number of temporary staff which was under training or was on probation was 21,883, the number of railway staff whose posts were not likely to be required permanently came to about 96,602, and the number of workshop staff with less than three years' service was 15,767. The position in our railways, which are the largest employers in this country is, therefore, such that there is always a very large number of staff who do not know how long they shall be permitted to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

In regard to the Defence Services also, we find that defence employees, especially those who are in the industrial sector of the Defence Ministry are employed very largely on daily wages, monthly wages and casual and/or temporary basis. There have been many cases when they have continued working for years, even decades and some have worked for what might be described for a whole generation and they have remained temporary or casual. They have neither security of service nor any of the retirement and other benefits. So, a vast number of people in the Defence Services have to remain temporary and some of them remain temporary all their lives.

We find also that the Railway Establishment Code, quite apart from many other administrative provisions, which are employed from time to time today, lays down certain rules regarding the removal of employees from service, which are very drastic. In section 1708, it is laid down, for example, that a railway servant shall be liable to be removed from service in the following instances, namely, (i) inefficiency, (ii) repeated minor offences and so on and there are four sub-clauses to this section. Under this section of the Code a large number of employees have been removed from time to time. This section provides that nothing in these

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Rules shall abrogate the right of the General Manager, in exceptional cases, to remove a non-pensionable, non-gazetted railway servant from service in terms of his agreement, without the application of the procedure prescribed in the rules in this connection and without assigning any reasons if he considers it desirable to do so. This kind of omnibus allocation of power has been made in order that those who are lower down in the scale of employment do not have a real guarantee for security of service.

Recently, many instances have come to my notice regarding the description of certain people as superfluous and their termination of service. There happened a case of several employees in the Office of the Comptroller of Coal Accounts, Government of India, in Calcutta. There, the services of a certain number of temporary Upper Division clerks with two to over three years of service, without a blackmark against them, were terminated. This kind of thing has happened in many cases to such an extent that sometimes the matter has been taken to courts of law. The Supreme Court has pronounced a judgment in one particular case, under which it appears that by the employment of the expression 'termination of services' and by invoking certain rules which are still valid on account of our present set-up, if people are discharged, they would have no safeguard of the sort contemplated in the articles of the Constitution. If we read articles 309, 311 and 313 of the Constitution, we find that it was certainly the intention of the makers of the Constitution that our government employees should have a definite sense of protection regarding their employment. Government employees were given a definite assurance that nothing would be done against their interests in employment. Article 311, clause (2) says:

> "That no such person as aforesaid....."

that is to say, any person who is a member of the Civil Service of the Union or All India services or the civil service of the State—

> No such person "shall be dismissed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him:"

This is a very definite provision, but, by utilising certain rules which are valid, unfortunately, and by using the expression 'termination of service', which does not, according to some kind of legal pedantry, come to be covered by the expressions used in the article of the Constitution, the Supreme Court chose to decide that Government could exercise its rights regarding the termination of service of these people without giving them any opportunity of showing cause against such termination of service.

Similar instances have happened in so many other cases. I have not got the time to refer to all the instances that have come to my notice, but, I think, I may refer to one or two. Very recently, in April 1954, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration gave notice to about 80 out of a total of 116 Assistant Inspectors and their services were terminated. Sir, most of these Assistant Inspectors were people who had come as refugees from Pakistan. Most of these pepole also held fairly good jobs. I know one instance where the person concerned was the Manager of a small bank in East Bengal. He had to come to this country after partition and he got a job as Assistant Inspector in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. He worked there for more than two or three years and after that he was told, one fine morning that he had to go. This kind of thing was done in regard to, I understand, 80 out of 116 Assistant Inspectors.

Of course, there are the well-known instances of the employees of the Civil Supplies Department in the different States. These people have sometimes

put in long years of service. We have had all kinds of controls and large numbers of people had to be appointed. They put in years of faithful and fairly efficient service but, they are, today, "in the soup," as it is said in common parlance. At any moment large numbers of government employees are liable to be thrown on to the scrap heap and most of the Civil Supplies employees can get no consolation from the very equivocal assurance given by Government from time to time that large numbers of them would be absorbed in the railways and in the Post and Telegraphs services. I know, Sir, some thing of the lie of the land. I do not think our Railways or our Communications Ministry can come forward and absorb a substantial proportion of those who are going to lose their jobs in the Civil Supplies Department. This is the kind of thing which has gone on. I will give you one instance how this kind of termination of services happens. In the case of one individual who was working under the Income-tax Department in Calcutta this happened. He had joined the Army during the war and after the war, on release from the Army, he joined the Income-tax Department, West Bengal, as a Lower Division clerk on the 20th February, 1947. He was promoted to the post of Upper Division clerk with effect from the 1st September, 1949. On the 1st May, 1952 he suddenly got a notice signed by the then Commissioner of Income-tax in West Bengal purporting to terminate his services immediately with one month's notice. Here is a person who joined in 1947; he was promoted to be an Upper Division clerk in 1949 and suddenly in 1952 he was told that he must quit. In this case, of course, there was perhaps one reason, which, at least to the Home Minister, appears to be a justified reason, and that is, that he was an Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Income-tax Association which is an organisation of the employees. This organisation had, in 1952—just after the elections to Parliament were over—organised a meeting where they invited all the West Bengal Members of Parliament—mostly Congress Members because they are in a majority from West Bengal—gave them some tea and wanted them to say that they would look after the interests of the income-tax employees and all that sort of thing. For this enormity, the Income-tax Association has been punished to the extent that today its recognition has been withdrawn. This person was the Assistant Secretary of that Association which, possibly, was the reason why his services were terminated. This is the way in which things are done from time to time.

Now, it might be said that, particularly in regard to the large numbers of government employees who serve in such Departments as the Civil Supplies Department, the Government cannot give a guarantee in regard to their continued employment; because the continuation of this Department is itself a matter which is very doubtful. It may be the Government's point of view that these jobs are necessarily of a temporary nature. But, on this point I would like to submit very seriously a point, which I hope Government will consider very carefully and seriously. Sir, it is this: there is no doubt.....

I am sorry, I find the hon. Home Minister speaking to the Chair. I wish the Home Minister would give—at least as long as he chooses so, condescendingly to be here—his undivided attention as far as that is possible; because, as I have said.....

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I find that the House is not very largely attended. I think this is a very important matter and we can discuss it in the next session. I was suggesting to the Chairman whether it would not be desirable to adjourn the House when we are not even having the quorum. This important debate will continue when the session re-opens and then we will have a full debate upon the subject. I was saying that Shri Mukerjee may consider this. I want people to take particular interest and listen to the hon. Member's speech. I am listening to it.

[Dr. Katju]

If the hon. Member agrees then we may adjourn the House.

Mr. Chairman: My difficulty is, once it has been brought to the notice of the Chair that there is no quorum, I cannot possibly ignore it. I should think, that since this resolution has been moved.....

Dr. Katju: If Shri Mukerjee agrees, then the House agrees. I do not want that he should not carry on with his resolution.

Mr. Chairman: If there is no quorum, there is no question of any agreement by Shri Mukerjee or otherwise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If it is suggested that I formally have the resolution moved and the speech may be continued later; if that is the sense of the House and if that is your desire also, I personally do not object.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): Adjournment motion has to be moved; it cannot be done like that.

Mr. Chairman: The resolution has been taken up. The hon. Member has spoken for 15 minutes. At the same time, I do not find that the House is very largely attended. Under the circumstances, if there is a motion for the adjournment of the House, the motion may be accepted or voted by the House. But, the Secretary tells me that the rules are there in case there is adjournment, the resolution shall have to be balloted again when the hon. Mover of the Resolution may or may not be favoured with the ballot.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Actually I have formally moved it. I began by saying that I move the resolution. At that time there was no question of quorum.

Mr. Chairman: I am not disposed to adjourn the House. There is quorum in the House now and the hon. Member can continue.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am entirely at your disposal. If there is quorum in the House and it is agreed that I may continue I shall finish my speech; otherwise I formally move my resolution and continue later.

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum in the House. I do not want to stand in the way of the hon. Member continuing his speech. He has only spoken for 15 minutes and if he likes he may speak for some more time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case I shall continue.

Sir, I was saying that there are certain Departments like the Civil Supplies Department where Government can say that, necessarily they are of a temporary nature, but the bias of society today, and specially in our country, is such that the ambit of Government action has been extended and ought to be extended. Therefore, society has a right to expect that Government should give something like a guarantee regarding employment. That is really the only choice of a welfare State and I think if we are not going to leave the directives of State policy as a sort of dead letter we should try to do so. I do not see why, when we are having more than one Plan—a series of them—we cannot give a guarantee of employment to all our people especially those who have already been in government employment and have no black-mark against them, they should be continued to enable them to earn their bread.

Sometimes termination of services has happened on grounds that could not stand the test of law. For example, in Calcutta there was a recent case of an employee in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, by name Shri Chatterjee, who was victimised, who took recourse to courts of law and ultimately got his relief. But, everybody cannot go to courts of law. Besides, it is frowned upon. I can quote from an issue of the *Eastern Railway Gazette* dated 2nd January, 1953 where it was said that even in cases where a legal remedy is admissible, a government servant who tries to seek a decision on such issues before a court of

law should not do so and that would be looked upon as antidiscipline. That being so, people are afraid to go to a court of law. Besides, it is an expensive proposition.

Now, Sir, this victimisation is done in a variety of ways. I have already referred to the case of an Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Income-tax Association. I find also that quite a large number of railway employees are in a very difficult position. In some cases for six long years they have been in suspension. There is one case which I have been told about from the D.A.O's office in Eastern Railway, Asansol. I was told, there were some people who were arrested in 1948-49 under the Security Act. They were released in 1950-51. They were served with charge-sheets by the Railway Department and interviewed by the departmental heads. Then the Railway Department maintained one year's silence. After one year, some were interviewed by a committee of advisers. Then, there was another period of silence for two years. After this, 'show-cause' notices were served intimating provisional dismissal. These were served in August or September 1953. Another year has passed and they do not know what exactly is going to happen to them. I find the railways have divided all these persons into three categories—class I, class II and class III. Those belonging to class III are sent back to duty. People put in class I have a very black-mark against them 'not to be considered under any circumstances' written on their files and they do not know where to turn.

It is exactly here that we are very perturbed by the latest announcement of the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954. This was notified by Government on the 19th April, 1954. These rules have been issued by the President in replacement of the old Railway Services Rules of 1949. According to the new rules the position is that these rules give no reasonable opportunity whatsoever to an employee to show cause against any removal or dismissal, where the President is of the opinion that the employees engaged or reasonably suspected to be engaged in subversive activities. The terms are so wide that in effect it allows Government authorities arbitrarily to single out any employee and deprive him of any opportunity of showing cause against any action proposed against him. In 1949 certain rules were promulgated against which there had been a great deal of feeling. Last year, in 1953, we had a discussion of a resolution regarding the safeguarding of national security rules and on that occasion we tried to show how those rules go against the spirit of the Constitution. We tried to show how Government had ample safeguards in the Government Servants Conduct Rules. We tried to show also how in the actual operation of those rules injustice had happened in many flagrant cases. The 1949 rules at least gave the employee a chance of representing his case personally before a committee consisting of four officers of the level of Joint Secretary. The committee could scrutinise the cases and it only had recommendatory powers. Under the new 1954 rules, even the facade of justice has been taken away. This is very important and that is why I draw the attention of the Government to this matter.

I find in one case of a railway employee of the Southern Railway, Shri Ananthanarayanan, Assistant Permanent Way Inspector at Pakala, that he has recently been served with a charge sheet under the new 1954 rules and the charges are very familiar, just on the same lines as used to be done under the 1949 rules. It says "You are a member of the Communist Party of India and of the communist controlled South Indian Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock. You are in touch with the Politbureau Secretariat of the Communist Party, Bombay". As far as I know—and, Sir, I ought to know—the Politbureau of the Communist Party is not in Bombay, but for some time has been in Delhi, but at any rate, this is the charge. The third charge is "You spread the doctrine of communism

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

among the public and the railway staff." The next charge is "You actively convassed for Communist Party candidates in the last elections to the Legislative Assembly." We know that there are people, particularly in the Government, who just cannot tolerate the existence of the Communist Party. During the discussion on the ban on the sale of Soviet literature in railway bookstalls, the Home Minister gave us a piece of his mind. We are quite familiar with that sort of thing, but I do not see why this sort of thing should be allowed without that kind of protest which ought to be made in this House for all who stand for the most elementary principle of justice and democracy. I do not see how the President, having made the 1954 rules under article 309, can take away the employee's right under article 311. I submit that articles 309, 311 and 313 should be read together. Because the 1954 rules gave no opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken, it is against the principle of national justice and, therefore, this should be stopped. Quite apart from the basic principle of violation of the freedom of rights, the freedom of speech and the freedom of association, this is a matter to which we must draw the attention of the House. I know that the Government has from time to time shown its attitude towards the Communist Party and also towards certain organisations and associations. I have got here a document which is a memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dr. Katju: I am rising on a point of order. Are we discussing the question of dismissal or absorption of railway servants? My hon. friend is dwelling at great length on the merits of the Communist Party and singing their praise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will lay on the table a copy of this and anyhow I need not go into the details of it. Government's attitude is quite clear regarding the association of its employees with the movement represented by my Party. Government have even gone to the extent of saying—the questions in this House have elicited information unequivocally—that such organisations as the Indian Peoples' Theatre Association which has performed repeatedly before the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, organisations like the All India Progressive Writers' Association, the Friends of the Soviet Union, or such organisations as Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, India-China Friendship Association, which today are sometimes supported by the august presence of my friend, Dr. Katju.....

Dr. Katju: Why all this? What has this got to do with the resolution before the House. Of course, you are singing your own praise and I am very glad to hear it, but what has it to do with the resolution before the House?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Government have said that Government servants should not belong to or even participate in the activities of these associations as it amounts to subversive activity and that they should be punished if they disobeyed these orders. I do not see how this can be tolerated in a free country. Dr. Katju is fond of English examples. The Masterman Committee, appointed by the House of Commons in England, made recommendations under which restrictions on civil servants regarding participation in political activities, have decreased to a considerable extent—I am quoting from an article in the *Statesman* of the 22nd March 1953 under the heading "Civil Servants and Politics":

> "In Britain 62 per cent. of the civil servants will be freed, as well as a further 22 per cent. (subject to certain conditions). The remaining 16 per cent. (that is, those connected with policy and those whose work deal directly with the citizen in relations to his personal circumstances) are still barred from national political activities, but can, with permission, take part in local government."

We do not expect in India this kind of thing. We do not want government servants here to take part in political activities. I have got this document which says that if you are present in a political meeting, that is in itself *prima facie* evidence that you are of sympathiser of the political party which is organising that meeting. Here we are supposed to have freedom of views and yet this kind of blanket ban is put upon the freedom of our citizens. Last time when the safeguarding of national security rules was under discussion, some Members on the other side said that there are two kinds of trade unionism—one is respectable, decent trade unionism and the other is unrespectable, indecent trade unionism. The people might choose and decide which kind of trade unionism they are going to take up. I say that that kind of trade unionism really appeals to the People which helps the worker not only to get a paltry, beggarly improvement in the wage of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, and even Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, but that kind of trade unionism will really appeal to the people which will enable the people to bring about the end of the wage system, the exploitation system and the introduction of the real Welfare State. That is the kind of trade unionism that our people want, and in spite of all these efforts on the part of the Government, that is the kind of trade unionism which our people will continue to conduct.

I am sorry, I have not got the time to refer to so many instances which I have here with me. I can see, with his usual predilection for frivolity, the Home Minister is proposing to treat this discussion in the same way as he has done several other previous discussions. I have said enough, I think, to place before the House the serious discontent which is today simmering among government employees of all sections. You cannot keep them hanging fire in the way you do. You cannot keep thousands of pepole in a temporary capacity. You cannot ask them suddenly to get out of their jobs. You cannot throw them to the scrap heap after they have put in a good deal of their life, after they have put in years of service, without any kind of black-mark against their record. That is the kind of thing that you are doing. You are doing it with a definitely partisan motive. You are saying openly that you are going to define 'subversive activity' in a manner which is definitely directed against a particular political movement. Therefore, I say, let the Government be straight. If the Government thinks today that the Communist Party is such an undesirable organisation that it should be banned altogether, let it say so. I can understand that sort of thing. If the Communist Party of India today is conducting a movement which you cannot wish away however much you may like to wish it away, you cannot treat those sections of our citizens who are growing more sympathetic towards the ideas of communism and socialism and the construction of a new society, with the contempt which is represented by these rules, particularly the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954 and similar rules which are current. Against these rules I wish to raise my voice and I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take immediate steps to guarantee security of service to Government employees by abolishing the different categories of temporary and quasi-permanent Government servants and by classifying all such employees as permanent after a certain number of years of service and also by repealing the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954 and similar other Rules and provisions applicable to the Government employees."

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want one clarification, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: From whom?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the Chair. The resolution refers to government employees. Is it not necessary at least for the chief employing Ministries to be represented here? The Communications Ministry is not represented here. It employs 220,000 men. The Defence Minister is not here. At least they ought to be present here. This is a very important Resolution.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Home Ministry represents all the Ministries.

Mr. Chairman: There are three Ministers here. The Home Ministry represents all the Ministries. There is the Deputy Minister of Railways. Hon. Shri Datar is there. I do not see how any objection can possibly be raised.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No Ministry has a uniform labour policy.

Mr. Chairman: Every Ministry of the Government of India has got a number of employees. Should they all be present here? That is asking too much. The Home Minister and the Railway Minister are there. The resolution refers to government servants and railway services. I think they are sufficiently represented.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (जिला प्रतापगढ़ पूर्व) : सभापति जी, श्री मुकर्जी जिस विषय पर अभी बोले और जो विषय उन्होंने उठाया है उसमें मुझे विशेष रुचि है। मैं समझता था कि वह हमारे देश में जितने कर्मचारी हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, परेशानियां हैं, उनके विषय में मैं समझता था कि सहानुभूति रखते हुए वे कुछ ऐसी बातें बतायेंगे जिसके जरिये कि हम उनकी दशा को सुधार सकें और उनकी कुछ सहायता कर सकें। यह विषय जब आज हाउस में आया तो मुझे एक बड़ा उत्साह सा जान पड़ा और इसी से मैं बैठ गया कि मैं भी इसमें कुछ हिस्सा लूंगा और इस प्रस्ताव पर जो कि अब सदन के सामने है, उसमें जो मुझे रुचि है जो मेरे मन में उत्साह है, मैं भी उसको प्रकट करूंगा। लेकिन उन्होंने बोलना जब शुरू किया तो थोड़ी देर के बाद ही मैं क्या देखता हूं कि आते आते वह तो उत्तर गये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ और कम्युनिस्ट वर्कर्स की तरफ और कहने लगे कि कम्युनिस्ट लोगों के खिलाफ यह नोटिस निकला, वह नोटिस निकला, यहां से निकाला गया, वहां से निकाला गया, या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन क्यों नहीं कर दिया जाता और इसको आप चलने क्यों दे रहे हैं, और मैं उनकी इन सब बातों को सुन कर सोचने लगा कि आखिर यह आज का विषय तो है नहीं। खैर मैं अब अपने विषय पर आता हूं। यह समस्या जो उन्होंने आपके सामने पेश की है, दरअसल ऐसी है कि जिसके साथ मुझे बड़ी सहानुभूति है। देश में बहुत से कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो कि टेम्परेरी हैं, वर्षों तक वह स्थायी नहीं हो पाते और अस्थायी रहते हैं। और स्थायी न होने की वजह से उन पर हमेशा एक इन्सिक्योरिटी की चिन्ता छाये रहती है, उनको परेशानी रहती है। जब चाहे उन्हें नौकरी से हटाया जासकता है। हमारे नियम ऐसे हैं कि उन्हें हटाया जा सकता है। परन्तु मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर उनका दृष्टिकोण केवल यह होता कि जितने देश में हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी सहायता करनी है तब तो इस विषय में हमारी उनकी कुछ बात साथ चल सकती थी और यह ऐसा विषय था जिसमें मैं बहुत दूर तक उनके साथ चल सकता लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे अपने साथ चलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया और शुरू ही से मैंने देखा कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बात करने लगे कि कम्युनिस्ट वर्कर्स को नोटिस दिया जा रहा है और उनको सर्विस में से निकाला जा रहा है और अगर यह बात है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी गवर्नमेंट उसको मानती क्यों है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन कर दें और उन्होंने बताया कि दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोगों को तरह तरह से सताया जा रहा है लेकिन मैं मुकर्जी साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूं यहां पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं उनका पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से कोई सम्बन्ध होता ही नहीं है और मेरी समझ में अगर कोई ऐसा

सम्बन्ध रहता है कि वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज में भी जाकर काम करें, उसके कार्यकर्त्ता भी बने रहें और सरकारी काम भी करते रहें, तो मेरी समझ में ऐसे काम करने वालों को सरकारी नौकरी में रखना उचित नहीं होगा, यह जानते हुए कि उनका सम्बन्ध ऐसी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से है और जिनमें वह ऐक्टिवली पार्टीसिपेट कर रहे हैं, हिस्सा ले रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में यह बहुत अनुचित होगा और उसके सम्बन्ध में तो कुछ कहा ही नहीं जा सकता। आज वैसे इस वक्त कांग्रेस की सरकार है, लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकार होते हुए भी कांग्रेस का जो आदमी है, कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो ऐक्टिव वर्कर है वह किसी सरकारी नौकरी में रह कर वहां ठीक से काम अंजाम नहीं दे सकता, उसको भी दिक्कत पड़ सकती है, इस तरह के आदमी का सरकारी नौकरी में होना हमारे काम के हित में नहीं होता है। तो मुकर्जी की उन बातों को सुन कर जो आधार मेरे बात करने का था वह तो कुछ बदल सा गया और मैं अपनी जगह पर सोचने लगा कि यह तो विषय ही कुछ दूसरा है, लेकिन चूंकि वह विषय उठ पड़ा है, जो उनके प्रस्ताव का विषय है उससे हमारे मुकर्जी साहब बहुत दूर एक दूसरा रास्ता अपना निकाल कर चलने लगे और जिसके साथ मैं एक कदम भी चलना मुनासिब नहीं समझता। किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के आदमी, किसी पोलिटिकल वर्कर को रखना, सरकारी कर्मचारी बना कर रखना और यह समझना कि वहां ठीक काम होता जायगा निष्पक्ष रूप से, यह बड़ा कठिन होता है। उस वर्कर के लिये भी कठिनाई पड़ती है। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे देश में सरकारी कर्मचारी अस्थायी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं और इसका एक विशेष कारण है। कारण यह है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद हमें तरह तरह के सुधार के और विकास के विभागों को खोल करके उनमें हमको तरह तरह के अपने पढ़े-लिखे आदमी, टेकनिकल आदमी विशेष काम करने वाले आदमी उनको सब को काम करने के लिये रखना पड़ा और वह सारे विभाग जिनमें वे रक्खे गये टेम्पेरेरी हैं तो जब विभाग ही अस्थायी हैं तो उसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारी कैसे स्थायी हो सकते हैं, यह तो सोचने की बात है और इस बात के लिये शिकायत करना मेरी समझ में कुछ मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता। हमारी सरकार को तो यह फिक्र है कि हम कितने आदमियों को जल्दी से जल्दी जहां कहीं भी मौका मिले उनको इम्पलायमेंट दें उनके लिये रोजी का साधन मुहैया करें। पहला उद्देश्य तो हमारा यह है। दूसरा उद्देश्य सिक्योरिटी वाला है जिस पर हमारे मुकर्जी साहब बहुत जोर दे रहे हैं लेकिन मेरी राय में वह पहले उद्देश्य को बिल्कुल भूल जाते हैं जब वह दूसरे उद्देश्य को अपने सामने रखते हैं। जब वह सिक्योरिटी की बात करने लगते हैं कि नौकरी में जो हैं उनको स्थायी किया जाये और उनकी नौकरी ठीक से जमी रहे तो यह सिक्योरिटी की बात हुई लेकिन मैं उनसे बतलाऊं कि स्थायित्व की बात तो पीछे है, पहले तो सब लोगों को काम पर लगाने के लिये और सब को इम्पलायमेंट देने के लिये साधन जुटाना है और जिन साधनों को जुटाने का अभी हमारी सरकार प्रबन्ध कर रही है और वह सभी लोगों के जीवन यापन का प्रबन्ध करने का प्रयास कर रही है और....

Mr. Chairman: May I enquire whether the hon. Member wants to continue?

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : थोड़ा समय और लूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 25th September, 1954.